

G F 230.25 GERMANY: Jewish Refugees, Care
Conditions, etc.

*Jewish
Refugees*

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

THE FIRST BAKERY FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF
MATZOTH, THE UNLEAVENED BREAD USED IN THE
JEWISH PASSOVER CEREMONY WAS OPENED IN
BERLIN ON 21 FEBRUARY..A/~~CPH~~PT

SOURCE: DP MONTHLY REPORT #8, DATED 31 MARCH
1946. PAGE 9

UNRRA

OUTGOING CABLEGRAM

230.75 Germany
(Jewish Ref. Camp)

NUMBER: 857 ✓
TO: Arolsen
RECEIVED CABLE SECTION: 22/10/46 - 12:16 p.m.
DISPATCHED: 22/10/46 - 1:15 p.m.

Please pass following to Rabbi Bernstein Headquarters USFET.

Reur letter 9 October, temporary resettlement 2000 Jewish children Norway. UNRRA staff Germany prepared to provide assistance to project up to time children embark in Norway. In view reorganization EP operations and limited number staff regret unable to make available UNRRA team to work in Norway until permanent plans for children consummated.

We trust that Norwegian Government and voluntary supporting project have sufficient competent personnel to take full responsibility for care of children while in Norway.

We share your concern regarding future of these children. Wish project every success.

STANDARD DISTRIBUTION

ed:uno 221246
tp:eah 221403
63c

Drafted by:
CHalspach (Div. of Repat.)
21 October 1946

Cleared by:
Washer

UNRRA

OUTGOING CABLEGRAM

230.25 Germany
(General Refugee)

NUMBER:

Misc. 39

TO:

Oslo (His Excellency, Halvard
M. Lange, Norwegian Minister
for Foreign Affairs)

RECEIVED CABLE SECTION:

21/10/46 - 5:17 p.m.

DISPATCHED:

21/10/46 - 8:07 p.m.

Thanks for your cable of October 19 informing me that the Norwegian Government decided to grant entry permits to 600 Jewish refugees, first 300 of which to be taken from UNRRA camps in Germany. This is indeed generous cooperation, and Norway again sets the example to other countries. The same generosity and good-will on the part of other nations would soon solve the difficult displaced persons problem. Have instructed UNRRA officials to give complete cooperation to you.

Drafted by:
FlaGuardia (D.G.)
21 October 1946

STANDARD DISTRIBUTION

ed:bgo 211850
tp:mtj 220043
63c

UNRRA

OUTGOING CABLEGRAM

230.25 Germany

(Jewish Refugees)

NUMBER: 15840
TO: London
RECEIVED CABLE SECTION: 21/10/46 - 5:17 p.m.
DISPATCHED: 21/10/46 - 6:17 p.m.

1. Following a cable received from Norwegian Minister for Foreign Affairs: Quote: I have the honour to inform you that Norwegian Government have decided grant entry permit to 600 Jewish Refugees first 300 of which to be taken from UNRRA camps Germany.

Norwegian Authorities reserve their right choose those Refugees which they find are most easily absorbed by Norwegian Labour Market and adapted to conditions Norway - each case to be decided separately by authorities.

The matter will be handled by Flyktnings OG Fangedirektoratet Drammensveien 20 Oslo (Director Sverre E. Pettersen).

I ask you kindly to instruct UNRRA authorities concerned to contact Flyktnings OG Fangedirektoratet soonest possible. Unquote.

2. I have informed Mr. Lange that UNRRA will cooperate in every way possible.

3. Please contact appropriate officials Norwegian Government and take necessary action with UNRRA Germany to implement this proposal.

Drafted by:
MCohen (Repat. Div.)
21 October 1946

STANDARD DISTRIBUTION

ed:bge 211747
tp:bp 220255
63c

NOTICE: INFORMATION COPY ONLY

UNRRA

INCOMING CABLEGRAM

230.75 Germany
(Jewish Refugees)
SS

NUMBER: Unnumbered
FROM: Oslo (Signed Halvard M Lange Norwegian Minister for FA)
DATED: 18/10/46
RECEIVED: 19/10/46 - 7:49 a.m.

I have the honour to inform you that Norwegian Government have decided grant entry permit to 600 Jewish refugees (first 300 of which to be taken from UNRRA camps Germany. Norwegian authorities reserve their right choose those refugees which they find are most easily absorbed by Nor- wegian labour market and adapted to conditions Norway, each case to be decided separately by authorities. The matter will be handled by Flyktnings Og Fangedirektoratet Drammensveien 20 Oslo (Director Sverre E Pettersen). I ask you kindly to instruct UNRRA authorities concerned to contact Flyktnings Og Fangedirektoratet soonest possible.

STANDARD DISTRIBUTION
*Dir. of Repat.

ed:ovg 191150
tp:pb 191334
67c

UNRRA

OUTGOING CABLEGRAM

23925 Jernsant
(Jewish refugees)
SS

NUMBER: 752
TO: Arolsen
REPEATED: London 14524
RECEIVED CABLE SECTION: 24/9/46 - 2:39 p.m.
DISPATCHED: 24/9/46 - 4:27 p.m.

Reur 608. Will advise upon receipt and review of terms of agreement proposed to see extent of UNRRA participation and responsibility. Please forward draft agreement. Personnel requirements cannot be discussed until agreement reviewed.

Drafted by:
CHAlspach (Repatriation)
23 September 1946

Cleared by:
Marsh
Books

STANDARD DISTRIBUTION:

ed:db 241551
tp:lrc 250345
b6c

UNRRA

INCOMING CABLEGRAM

230.25 Germany
Jewish Refugee

NUMBER: 608
FROM: Arolsen to Washington; London 1913
REPEATED: UNRRA US Zone HQ FTUSA HQ Heidelberg 128
DATED: 18/9/46
RECEIVED: 18/9/46 - 11:00 a.m.

Subject is Offer of Norwegian Government to provide Center for 2000 unaccompanied Jewish Children.

1. Rabbi Bernstein and UNRRA US zone report Norwegian Government prepared to establish Centre for Jewish unaccompanied children, capacity 2000, vicinity Arendal, Norway.
2. Conference USFET 13 September indicates USFET support with 60 day rations, gear and clothing.
3. conference voluntary agencies indicates AJDC may undertake furnishing supplies after first 60 days.
4. Rabbi Bernstein enroute Washington where will confer US Secretary War requesting transport.
- ✓ 5. UNRRA requested to provide team personnel only.
6. Will ERO authorize additional budget for director, Welfare Officer, Medical Officer, Nurse, Administrative Officer?

UNRRA

INCOMING CABLEGRAM

F 230.25
Jews - Refugees
Circ
Conditions

NUMBER: 379
FROM: Arolsen to Washington; London 1338
DATED: 6/7/46
RECEIVED: 6/7/46 - 5:15 a.m.

Herewith 061425 Lilly from Bruskin.

Reur London 9872 Arolsen 475.

Jewish hunger strike lasted for three meals Wednesday July 3rd in U.S. Zone and 3 meals Thursday July 4th in British Zone D.P. Reason given was in protest against British arrests in Palestine. No disorders reported.

STANDARD DISTRIBUTION

*PR

ed:ms 1026
tp:brt 1048
75c

UNRRA

OUTGOING CABLEGRAM

F 230.25

*Amey
Lewis -
condition
date*

NUMBER: 9872
TO: London (for Gale)
REPEATED: Arolsen 475 (for Morgen)
RECEIVED CABLE SECTION: 5/7/46 - 12:44 p.m.
DISPATCHED: 5/7/46 - 2:25 p.m.

Most urgent

re Lewis - P. B. L.

Report urgently cause of hunger strike predicted in Arolsen
266 repeated London 1311.

///

Drafted by:
LWRooks (Chief Exec. Officer)
5 July 1946

STANDARD DISTRIBUTION

ed: db
tp: ecb
7lc

UNRRA

INCOMING CABLEGRAM

NUMBER: 6716
FROM: London
DATED: 30/5/46
RECEIVED: 30/5/46 - 1:00 a.m.

(1) Heavy employment

(2) Jewish DP - Care of

Germany
230.25

(S.S.)

Reur cable 2171.

Subject interview Zalman Grinberg with DG.

1. ERO satisfied that everything possible now being done to find employment for DP's (A) by the military (B) in centres including farming (C) in German civilian economy as required by military. Military authorities now giving every possible assistance consistent with repatriation program.

2. CHQ have made extensive enquiry in U.S. zone on segregated hospitals for Jewish DP's with following results (A) not possible to secure sufficient non-German staff to carry out complete segregation with exclusive Jewish staff. (B) Bogenhausen hospital has been taken over for treatment of Jewish DP's and persecuted persons. Staff still includes some German doctors and nurses but CHQ consider this best solution of problem for time being (C) no serious demand from Jewish DP's for separate hospital accommodation has been found.

STANDARD DISTRIBUTION

*RGW

ed:eb 525
tp:mtj 320
71c

UNRRA

OUTGOING CABLEGRAM

*Jimmy -
Jewish PRS*

55-72

NUMBER: 245
TO: Arolsen
REPEATED: London 5932
RECEIVED CABLE SECTION: 9/5/46 - 12:41 p.m.
DISPATCHED: 10/5/46 - 8:31 a.m.

Advised by Harold G. Wilson who has recently returned Washington from Germany that a report has been prepared by UNRRA staff, U.S. zone, regarding Jewish displaced persons problems. Director General requests that this report be forwarded Washington immediately.

Drafted by:
MCohen (Repatriation &
Welfare Division)
9 May 1946

STANDARD DISTRIBUTION

ed:mm
tp:mtj
75c

UNRRA

INCOMING CABLEGRAM *Germany-Jews*

NUMBER: 5015
FROM: London
DATED: 25/4/46
RECEIVED: 25/4/46 - 2:52 p.m.

Meyer from Ward.

Reference your telephone call 13th re closing border to Jews from Austria to US Zone Germany. Arolsen reports as follows:

- "(1) UNRRA made no protest resulting in closing of border.
(2) To our knowledge there has been no official closing of border."

STANDARD DISTRIBUTION
*DP

ed:sr 346
tp:brt 425
68c

SYM.

News
Washington, D. C.

144

DATE

OCT 3 1946

Tension Grows Among Jews Held in Camps by Allies in Germany

By LUDWELL DENNY
Script-Howard Staff Writer

BELSEN, Germany, Oct. 3—Eleven thousand Jews in the refugee center here, near the dismantled Nazi slaughter camp, are even more interested in what becomes of themselves than they are in the fate of the Nuernberg criminals.

As long as they are homeless and hopeless, and as long as anti-Semitism increases thruout the world, they will feel that Nazism is partly victorious regardless of Allied military success and the Nuernberg sentences.

These 11,000 constitute about two-thirds of all Jews left in the British zone, but officially there are 130,000 in the U. S. zone and 35,000 more in Austria. The total for the two countries is believed nearer 250,000.

The influx of new Jewish refugees, chiefly into the American zones, averaged about 1000 daily for six weeks following the July pogrom in Kielce, Poland, but is now about 500 daily. Upwards of 100,000 more probably will get thru from Eastern Europe during this fall and winter.

Here at Belsen, as in American zone camps with which there is both open and underground contact, about 90 per cent are determined to go to Palestine legally or illegally. Even among the smaller number living in villages outside the camps—chiefly Germans of mixed parentage or having a non-Jewish spouse—about 70 per cent want to go to Palestine.

Since the Poles were moved out of this camp there have been no more riots and since a Jewish UNRRA director was put in charge here, Jews say there is no overt mistreatment. But they insist the average 1500 calorie daily ration is only half enough—even tho it is 300 more than that received by Germans.

The main objection, however, is that they must live in any camp, that they

Do You Know:

That Children's Hospital has a psychology clinic for small children. The new building fund figures are:

Contributions to Date.....	\$1,041,294
Just Received	\$ 537
To Be Raised	\$ 258,169

are denied homes, normal living, and opportunities accorded most other human beings. Bitterness is deep. The whole atmosphere is tense as nerves show the strain of years of persecution.

EXPLOSIVE SITUATION

The situation is growing more explosive as time approaches for the end of UNRRA and more direct control by the military of camps in both the British and American zones. Then the issue will arise whether the Jews will be forced to work—many object to any work which could be considered helping the restoration of Germany.

Whatever may be the attitude in London and Washington, British and American authorities in Germany and Austria are almost as anxious as the Jews themselves to end this abnormal, inhuman and obviously dangerous system of holding the victims of Hitlerism in countries where they are not wanted and do not want to be.

Numerically, at least, the less publicized problem of other refugees is larger than that of the Jews. There are about 1,000,000 "displaced persons" left in Europe—the hard core remaining after millions have been repatriated. There are more than 750,000 in Germany, almost 500,000 in the U. S. zone, and most of the remainder in the British zone.

These DPs cannot remain in Germany and Austria without creating grave social and security problems for Allied military governments. There is a serious food and housing shortage. Morale is shattered, crime is rising.

The solution—if there is any salvag-

ing of such uprooted peoples—rests with the United Nations. Unless the Soviet bloc ceases to obstruct the creation of an international refugee organization, as proposed by the United States, before UNRRA folds, and unless all free nations provide a haven for a proportionate share of these homeless victims of totalitarianism, worse trouble is ahead.

23025 Germany

U.S.DP "Persecutees" Face Cut In Rations

A reduction of the "persecutee" ration from 2,200 calories to the 2,000-calorie level of other DPs became effective on March 1 in the U.S. zone.

Approximately 50,000 of the 125,000 "persecutees" in the zone are affected. The remainder, placed in special priority categories, will continue to receive higher ration allowances which are not curtailed.

The cut of 200 calories daily was effected because of budgetary considerations, the world wide food shortage and the fact that the original need for accelerating physical recovery from war hardship no longer exists.

Germany

230.25

(Jewish
refugees - end)

UNRRA Team News

March 22 1947

Anti-Semitism Held Blocking Repatriation

Rifkind Report Says German Jews Plan to Quit Europe Forever

By the United Press

Jews in displaced persons camps in Germany and Austria can not be repatriated because anti-Semitism is still flourishing throughout Europe, Judge H. Rifkind of New York City, said last night in a report released by the War Department.

Judge Rifkind, special adviser to Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, commanding general, European Theater, based his findings on a five-month study of the Jewish problem in Europe. He only recently returned to his judicial duties in New York.

He said that only 100,000 Jews, most of them in displaced persons camps, remain in Germany out of the millions who once resided there. There remain alive in Europe east of the English Channel 1,250,000, while another six million were martyred by Nazidom.

Anti-Semitism Flourishes

"The Jews in the east European countries find themselves unwelcome in the lands of their origin," he reported. "They discovered that anti-Semitism did not vanish with the death of the Nazis. Indigenous, popular anti-Semitism flourishes and creates a climate of hostility on the part of the native populations against the Jews."

The jurist criticized the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration for failure to contribute supplies to the camps and said that the inter-governmental committee on refugees "has by its own directives rendered itself impotent" to deal with the resettlement problem.

He proposed:

1. A revision of the monotonous diet of displaced persons which is conducive to black market transactions.

2. Introduction of rehabilitation and training projects.

3. Provision for civilian rather than barrack type housing.

4. An intensified educational

See JEWISH, Page 2, Column 3

Qualified technicians in many industrial fields are needed to carry on the work of searching German files, Green said. The routine work will be done by German civilians, but qualified American technicians are needed for supervision and selection.

Technical men in the following fields are needed, he said: Chemicals, aeronautics, automotive, machine tools, general industrial equipment, fuels and lubricants, metals and minerals, communications equipment, scientific instruments, shipbuilding and textiles.

Knowledge of German

Men available for this work should have a knowledge of technical German, and should be available for at least six months' assignment.

At the same time the Publication Board stated that any industrial or scientific group interested in specific German industrial methods could assign personnel to visit Germany.

"If the project appears of value to American industry, we will make necessary arrangements," Green said. "Of course, all information obtained in this way must be made available to all industry—it cannot remain the exclusive property of the investigators."

The TIIC announced yesterday a new list of several hundred German trade secrets just uncovered. Among these believed to be particularly adaptable to American industry, are:

Nineteen major German developments in plastics. Among these are two, tough, high-melting synthetic fibers, new magnetic fillers for plastics, cellulose water soluble detergent ether-acids which should reduce fat usage in soaps, polyvinyl pyrrolidone for blood transfusions without regard to blood type, rot resistant fibers and non-oil protective coats.

Textile Wear Tests

New methods of recording textile wear, combining ten different tests of textile products. The techniques were developed by the Germans to test knitted fabrics and sewing threads.

Details of successful German research on how to produce saccharine without using toluene or potassium permanganate.

Information on German discoveries based on acetylene chemistry—one of Germany's answers to her acute shortage of petroleum. This research led to production of a wide range of products, including plastics, adhesives, thickening agents for cable and leather oils, sizing agents, solvents, explosives, etc.

Compact data on European radio tubes, both military and

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JEWISH

From Page 1

d religious program.

5. Provide opportunity for employment.

6. Eliminate German guards.

7. Finally, rapid, mass resettlement as the only means of solving the problem.

He said the Jews in Poland have been the victims of terroristic activities and that the government has not protect them effectively, even against the more extreme acts of anti-Semitism."

Families Have Disappeared

The European Jew who goes to his old home finds no trace of his family, friends or old associates, he reported. He finds himself living in a "graveyard of memories. They are, in fact, homeless through lack of choice of their own and cannot be repatriated."

These Jews, he said, are flowing into the United States zones of Germany and Austria, where they take asylum in displaced persons camps. He said the Jews of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Romania and Hungary are baffled and persecuted.

The Jews in Germany and Austria have a policy and a program to fix Europe forever and set up a national home in Palestine. He said this was largely responsible for the mass meetings, demonstrations, petitions and high pitch of emotional fervor in the displaced persons camps in Germany.

The Jews do not wish to take a permanent part in German economic life, he reported. They resent living in barracks while Germans live in civilian homes. They want to get away from German factories, to get off clothing from American salvage drives," he said.

Problem to Be Studied

London, April 7 (U.P).—A special United Nations committee begins a two-week meeting here tomorrow to decide the fate of two million European refugees and displaced persons.

The committee on refugees and displaced persons, established under recommendations made at the General Assembly here early in January, is charged with preparing a comprehensive report for the United Nations Economic and Social Council before May 25.

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Sunspot Gases Near Earth Disturb Radio

Storm Study Shows Charged Clouds Rush In, Out of Ionosphere

Three scientists yesterday announced discovery of speed clouds of electrically charged gas which hurtle from the sun to the upper layers of the earth's atmosphere and seriously disturb radio communications.

They are H. W. Wells, J. W. Watts and D. E. George of the Washington Carnegie Institution staff.

The three studied magnetic storms—intervals when the ionosphere, or electrically charged region of the earth's outer atmosphere, undergoes fluctuations which result in fading or disappearance of radio signals. Using a new technique for recording phenomena in the upper layers of the earth's atmosphere, the scientists found clouds of charged gas rushing into the ionosphere and out again in intervals of a few minutes.

These clouds are said by the discoverers to be the result of bombardment of the earth's atmosphere by irregular bursts of electrically charged corpuscles from the sun.

Coming into range of detection instruments at 500 to 600 miles above the earth, the clouds of ionized air 180 to 250 miles above the earth and occasionally appear to break away and disappear again at the rate of a mile a second.

When the clouds rush in, the ionization of the so-called F-layer above the earth changes suddenly. This layer of electrically-charged air normally is steady enough to charge and height to bounce radio waves downward and thus make long distance broadcasting possible.

The clouds also cause rapid changes in the layer's height, which changes the distance of a radio wave's "bounce."

The three scientists made their discovery during the magnetic storm of March 22-26.

They said the charged gas

UNRRA INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

270.25 Germany

TO:

DATE _____

FROM:

Jewish VPs in Assembly
Center

SUBJECT:

FUTURE RELEASE
PLEASE NOTE DATE

WAR DEPARTMENT
Bureau of Public Relations
PRESS BRANCH
Tel. - RE 6700
Brs. 3425 and 4860

F U T U R E

R E L E A S E

FOR RELEASE MONDAY A.M., APRIL 8, 1946

REPORT BY

JUDGE SIMON H. RIFKIND,

SPECIAL ADVISOR TO THE EUROPEAN THEATER COMMANDER ON JEWISH AFFAIRS,

TO GENERAL JOSEPH T. McNARNEY, COMMANDING GENERAL, U. S. FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATER.

NOTE TO EDITORS:

The War Department today releases the text of a final memorandum to General McNarney submitted by Judge Simon H. Rifkind upon completion of his period of service in Germany. Judge Rifkind was appointed in October, 1945, as Special Advisor to the Theater Commander on Jewish Affairs. He served in this capacity for five months, first under General Eisenhower and later under General McNarney, and recently returned to the United States to resume his duties as United States District Judge for the Southern District of New York.

The War Department stated that the memorandum represented only the personal views of Judge Rifkind and was being released as the comment of a qualified observer on a matter in which there has been substantial public interest.

FOR RELEASE MONDAY A.M., APRIL 8, 1946

REPORT BY

JUDGE SIMON H. RIFKIND,

SPECIAL ADVISOR TO THE EUROPEAN THEATER COMMANDER ON JEWISH AFFAIRS,

TO GENERAL JOSEPH T. McNARNEY, COMMANDING GENERAL, U. S. FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATER

On October 3, 1945, on the joint invitation of the Secretary of War and General Eisenhower, I accepted appointment as Advisor to the Theater Commander on Jewish Affairs for a period of ninety days. Upon the expiration of that period, at the request of the Secretary of War and General McNarney, my term of service was extended for an additional period of sixty days. That period, too, is now drawing to a close. This memorandum is the last I shall submit in my official capacity.

The Jews of the world are everlastingly in debt to the armed forces of the United States for the survival of a remnant of Israel in Europe. The rescue phases of the grim task of liberation were miracles of accomplishment. That there is in existence a people which constitutes the Jewish displaced persons "problem" is attributable to the heroic and selfless devotion of many medical and combat officers, and thousands of anonymous American soldiers of all creeds. The historic fact can never be slighted that all that remained after Hitler's war of annihilation against the Jews of Europe was, figuratively, a small dry heap of bones into which, like the prophet Ezekiel, the United States Army and its allies breathed the spirit of life.

Rescue was followed by the Army's great accomplishments in the second phase, that of semi-permanent living. The broad policy directives promulgated by this Headquarters have been instinct with deep and sympathetic understanding of the plight of these survivors of the horrors of the concentration camp. The directive setting up special assembly centers for Jewish displaced persons, whose problems are unique, has been the cornerstone of the improvement that has taken place. The classification of some displaced persons as "ex-persecutees" has permitted specialized treatment based on need, and the establishment of a category of "assimilees" (that is, Germans assimilated to the status of United Nations displaced persons) has been exceedingly fruitful in drawing a line between the Germans and the German Jews against whom the former had waged relentless war.

The Army has, during the period of my stay, accorded to the Jewish displaced persons a wide measure of personal freedom, has encouraged self-government, permitted the use in the centers of displaced persons as police, and allowed the ex-persecutees broad freedom of movement. Gradually, many of the Jewish displaced persons centers ceased to be camps and became more nearly like communities. The Army has also repealed Germany's oppressive racial statutes and forced the German schools to make room for displaced persons as students. It has given the displaced persons, and especially the ex-persecutee groups, a higher caloric diet than it has permitted the Germans and has given them priority with respect to many items of supply and accommodation. It went to great lengths in providing a plane service to bring into the Theater sorely needed instructors and supplies from Palestine. It has supplied Kosher food to those who require it. To those Jews who have infiltrated from east European countries and to whom it owed no legal obligation, but only human compassion, the Army has extended accommodation and care on a standard equal to that of other ex-persecuted displaced persons. The idea of securing the services of an Advisor on Jewish Affairs is a mark of its concern and desire to deal sympathetically with the problem. Nor is this, by any means, a complete catalogue of the numerous instances which evidence the Army's warm-heartedness in dealing with all displaced persons in general and ex-persecuted displaced persons in particular.

The problem of the displaced Jews of Europe, however, is not yet behind us.

An understanding of the problem must start with the fundamental realization that the United States Army has in its keeping not a group of discrete individuals but a "people" and that it is required to deal with one of the great migrations of history. Destiny has called upon the military forces to preserve that people and to channel its migration, and has thereby challenged the historic role of the United States as protector of the oppressed and persecuted. The manner in which the military forces rise to that challenge will determine not only whether the page of history now being written in this Theater will be bright or dark, but will indicate whether our country, having survived at great cost the travails of war and being

MORE

preoccupied with the complex problems of reconstruction and world peace, has still the capacity and energy to deal justly with a cause that can make but a moral appeal to its conscience. It is an awesome responsibility that has been placed upon the United States Army. I have confidence that it will be so discharged as to reflect only credit upon the people of the United States.

The Jews presently in Germany and Austria are principally of Polish and Baltic origin. Smaller numbers of them are of Hungarian, Rumanian, and Czechoslovakian derivation. The native German and Austrian Jews form only a minor fraction of the problem; very few of them are left in Central Europe. It is with east European Jewry, primarily, that we have to deal.

Many centuries ago the Jews began their movement eastward in search of lands where they could practice their religion free of molestation, raise their families in security, and live their lives in dignity. They never found what they sought, but in the course of their attempt they created institutions which through the long years enriched the civilization of the world.

In the eastern countries, principally in Poland and the Baltic states, the Jews developed a religious civilization far different from the native culture. They developed a way of life which was essentially their own. Despite poverty and oppression, it was rich in ethical significance, colorful in expression, and always intense. Scholarship was always accorded first priority in Jewish life in east Europe and great academies of learning were built from which were graduated men of renown. Seminaries poured forth religious leaders who carried to Jewish communities all over the world spiritual inspiration and guidance. Jewish music was scored, a Jewish literature flowered, Jewish art and drama reached great heights. The foundation of this civilization was religious in character but it extended into secular fields as well. This religious civilization enriched not only the Jews of the world but played an important part in the enhancement of human thought everywhere. Almost unnoted by the rest of mankind, this well-spring of cultural activity fed rivulets that flowed into the stream of life of the western nations.

The Jews of east Europe flourished in this way despite an environment which was essentially unfriendly. They have never really lived at peace. They have always been haunted by fear of the pogrom, of sudden death and the slaughter of the innocent. They have always longed for a place or a time in which they would be free of this mortal fear.

With the coming of Hitler, anti-Semitism became an instrument of national policy. As one means of creating his totalitarian State, Hitler utilized that evil weapon to suppress dissent, to terrorize and eliminate the opposition of other non-conformist elements, to divide the democratic world and create conditions favorable to his aggressive plans.

Hitler's first victims were the German Jews because they were at hand. Starting with non-violent forms of oppression, their persecution soon moved to brutal and sadistic forms of murder, forced labor and mass starvation. But the German plan was never limited to the destruction of German Jewry; it always contemplated the elimination of the Jews in Europe and indeed in the world. It was not until the brute mass of the German Army moved eastward that Teutonic savagery reached its height. Upon the Jews of eastern Europe was loosed a plan of extermination so diabolical that it is impossible for a civilized mind to grasp. Never has the world seen such horror; never have a people undergone such torture. The infamous details have been spread upon the records of the International Military Tribunal at Nurnberg, and need not be repeated here. So ruthless was this campaign, so furious was its execution, that some 6,000,000 Jews fell martyred by the Nazis. Today, no more than 1,250,000 Jews live in Europe east of the English Channel and west of the pre-war borders of Russia, and the east European Jews are but a portion of that number.

The Jews who are today provisionally in Germany and Austria are small in numbers; approximately 100,000 of them are living in all zones of those countries. Family life is practically unknown among them--the members of their families are dead; they are destitute--the Germans stripped them of everything; a child is a rare treasure among them--extermination of the young was a Nazi priority; they suffer from psychological and physical ills as a result of life in the concentration camps and the experience they have endured. Their civilization, so laboriously created over the centuries, has been brought low; its leadership is dead; its institutions--economic, social, religious and scholarly--are demolished.

The one thing that Hitler failed to take from these people was their spirit. That is today burning brightly and steadily in the wastelands of Germany and Austria. Its indestructible quality has kept alive in them the germinating seeds of their civilization. That is why this small group represents a people--the remnant of Polish and Baltic Jewry--the growing tip of its future.

That spirit, and the culture it represents, have drawn together the Jews in Germany and Austria, and have provided them with a program for the present and a plan for the future. Many of the Jews who are today living in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, and Hungary are baffled and perplexed, insecure in the present, fearful of the future. Not so the Jews in Germany and Austria. They know what they want: they want to quit Europe; they want to live together, not dispersed among a population that regards them as aliens; they desire to live in the pattern of their own historic culture; they visualize the realization of their desires in Palestine. It is a strange phenomenon that the Jewish displaced persons in Germany and Austria, because they have a policy and a program, have emerged as the vanguard of east European Jewry.

These considerations may seem irrelevant to the Army's task; but indeed they are crucially germane. They supply the clue to the sense of excitement one experiences in the Jewish displaced persons centers--the high pitch of the publications, the mass meetings, the demonstrations, the petitions, and the general atmosphere of political fervor, in sharp contrast to the relative quietude in the other displaced persons centers. They provide the reason for the Jewish displaced persons' impatience with measures that give an atmosphere of permanency to their enforced residence in Germany, and their reluctance to do anything that appears to integrate them with the German population.

And these considerations help explain why the Jewish population in the U. S. Zone is increasing, whereas that of other displaced persons groups is decreasing. Returning from the concentration camps, from the forests in which they fought as partisans, demobilized from the national armies in which they battled on the side of the Allies, coming from the places in which they hid from the Nazis, the Jews in the east European countries find themselves unwelcome in the lands of their origin. They discover that anti-Semitism did not vanish with the defeat of the Nazis. Indigenous, popular anti-Semitism flourishes and creates a climate of hostility on the part of the native populations against the Jews. In Poland they have been the victims of terroristic activity and there is evidence that the Government, despite its sincere efforts, cannot effectively protect them even against the more extreme forms of anti-Semitism. Moreover, the countries of their origin are to these Jews places of sadness and despair. On their return to their homes, they find no trace of their families; their friends and their old associations are gone. They find it impossible to take up normal living in a graveyard of memories. Consequently, they have taken to the road in search of new places, free of prejudice and bias, in which they can settle and be at peace. Unlike other displaced persons, they do not linger in or come into Germany because they find a particular political regime distasteful or because economic conditions are bad at home. No matter what the political or economic situation in their former homes, life there for them is impossible. They are in fact homeless through no choice of their own and cannot be repatriated.

A study of the flow-lines of east European Jewry shows a constant and unvarying convergence upon the U. S. Zones of Germany and Austria. This movement is primarily an expression of faith in the United States which has always afforded asylum for the unfortunate. That is one of our great national assets, which has in the past paid rich dividends. The Army has thus far viewed with sympathetic understanding the plight of the Jews seeking asylum in the U. S. Zone. A continuation of that policy is strongly urged. Its abandonment or limitation will constitute a denial of the humanitarian impulses which should motivate the military in this connection. The numbers coming in, compared with the population of the Zone, are relatively trivial; they constitute a very small charge upon the economy of the area. To forbid these persecutees entry on the basis of any statistical study of absorptive capacity, which must at best constitute a rough guess, is to elevate form over substance in the face of human tragedy and suffering. It would be deplorable were our reputation of affording refuge for the unfortunate, thus far treasured and preserved by the military statesmen in charge of our affairs in Europe, now to be dissipated.

The Jews coming into Germany seek here a provisional place of refuge that will serve as a staging and rehabilitation area for migration. The fact that they are seeking this haven in Germany is profoundly just. Their present lamentable condition

is the result of German barbarism. In the process of exterminating millions of Jews, the German economy was enriched beyond measure. The fortunes of those who died as well as those who escaped are today being enjoyed by their persecutors. Where 600,000 Jews lived in Germany before Hitler, only a fraction of that number seek to sojourn now. Have these Jews not a claim upon the available habitations which is prior to that of the Germans? Have they not a claim against Germany's resources of food and clothing which takes precedence over that of the Germans? Are not the Jewish displaced persons eternally right when they say, "The Germans are our debtors," albeit they are not in a position to enforce reparations for the wanton destruction of their kin, their property or the free labor they were compelled to perform?

Viewed in this light, the question whether the presence of the Jews constitutes too heavy a burden upon the German economy becomes irrelevant. Their claim is second only to that of the occupation forces. If the result is that some must live by the grace of charity and the standards which charity implies, it should be the guilty ones, not the victims. Simple justice dictates that these Jews be received and permitted to remain in Germany for a brief period until the world allows them to go where they can live in dignity and security.

Jewry's surviving remnant in Europe has no material claim against the United States or its people beyond the broad humanitarian claim that all persecuted groups have upon free men. These Jews recognize that they are already immensely in debt to the United States. But as Hitler's victims who lost the war, they look to their brothers-in-arms who won it, to enforce for them some small portion of their claim on Germany. They object to American food given to them as an act of grace. They prefer German food delivered to them as of right. They resent living in barracks while the Germans live in civilian homes. They wonder at our lack of comprehension when they are tendered the cast-off clothing collected in American salvage drives, instead of the new production of German factories. We must recognize that insofar as we fail to require the Germans to satisfy the needs of these Jews and satisfy them ourselves, we are discharging a portion of the debt owed by Germany. It would, it seems to me, be preferable, certainly from the moral point of view, to insist that Germany discharge that obligation in the first instance though this cause some discomfort to the German population.

The policies to be framed and administered with respect to the Jewish displaced persons in Germany and Austria will be sound and effective, and will evoke responsive cooperation from the displaced persons and commendation at home, to the extent that they are corollary to the major conception I have outlined of the nature of the problem. Whether the care afforded is adequate is therefore not to be measured by reference to standards for Germans or for derelict beneficiaries of charity.

The questions to which present and proposed directives should be subjected are: (a) do they contribute to the building of healthy and vigorous people capable of the pioneering effort which confronts them; (b) do they contribute to the enlargement of their skills and capacities for doing useful work; (c) do they accelerate the process of restoration of family life, normal communal activities, moral standards and qualities, good citizenship; (d) do they enlarge capacity for self-government, discharge of responsibility and afford opportunity for the development of new leadership?

Measured against these tests, the need of changes along several lines is indicated.

(a) The present practice with respect to the displaced persons' diet needs revision. While that diet is, in caloric content, above the subsistence level, it is so monotonous as to be unsuitable for more than a very short period of time and constitutes an ever-present provocation to black-market transactions. Some variety is urgently needed.

(b) The introduction of rehabilitation and training projects has been sluggish. Many of these concentration-camp survivors have lost their skills; many of the younger ones never had the opportunity to acquire any skills; others need to learn new trades useful in the lands to which they hope to emigrate. To accomplish these ends requires affirmative action in the way of making tools and equipment available from the German economy, in calling forward more personnel and material from the voluntary agencies, finding more space for training centers and farm projects. Whatever be the expenditure of effort and substance in such an undertaking, it is nominal in comparison to the social costs involved in the failure to take such action.

(c) In the provision of civilian rather than barrack type housing for Jewish displaced persons considerable improvement has taken place in recent months. There is room for more. The Jewish displaced persons do not, morally, constitute a burden on the German population. Assuming the highest reported proportion of destruction of housing, the Germans are still the trespassers in the aggregate when they house 100,000 Jewish displaced persons in all zones where 600,000 Jews lived before.

The educational and religious programs need intensification. In their years in the concentration camps these people were subjected to the most brutalizing conditions. Law meant tyranny and the only means of survival was through its evasion. Unlike American prisoners of war, who were exposed to brutal treatment in the prisoner of war camps, these concentration camp survivors did not upon liberation return to a welcoming homeland, to the bosoms of their families and friends. Liberation to them meant freedom from bondage--and the realization that their kin were gone, that they were alone in a largely hostile environment, in the grim atmosphere of a displaced persons center from which there appeared to be no escape. It would be surprising if in these circumstances we found no anti-social tendencies among these survivors. They require reintroduction to a type of society from which they have been divorced for many years and orientation away from the degrading existence into which the Nazis forced them. This requires an educational program demanding the same type of affirmative action as has been indicated with respect to training projects.

Religious instruction is of great importance. These people have not had an opportunity to practice their religion for many years and they are in special need of religious reintegration. There is a great dearth of personnel available for pastoral duties among the Jewish displaced persons. I have discovered only one native German rabbi in all of Germany; and since intellectual training was not a factor which contributed to survival in the concentration camps, it is clear that help must be obtained from outside Germany. A more liberal policy for the admission of rabbis and religious teachers, as well as people in other cultured professions, is very much to be desired. Moreover, such religious personnel as is available in the centers should be afforded adequate opportunity to pursue their calling with dignity and facility.

No first class effort has yet been made in the direction of providing opportunities for employment. Statements have been made that the Jewish displaced persons will not work. This is true of only a small percentage of them, who feel that they slaved so long and so hard for the Germans without compensation that the Germans should now labor for them. The Jews understandably refuse to work for the Germans or aid in any way the German economy. This leaves three fields of possible employment: (1) work for the occupation forces, both in the way of personal and industrial services; (2) work for themselves; (3) manufacture of items for sale. Efforts should be made along these lines to increase present employment opportunities. No such program can be effective, however, unless incentives for work are simultaneously established. All of us work for some reward; it is unrealistic to expect these people to labor without some form of compensation.

(d) Present tendencies in some quarters to regard the Jewish displaced persons as institutionalized "problem children," which they are not, are pointed in the wrong direction. These tendencies have not yet been formulated into policy directives; I hope they will not be. Plans which are designed to restrict movement, to intensify police control, to subject the residents to frequent searches, all in the interest of "law and order," are permissible, for security reasons, in dealing with a conquered enemy people. They are not justified in dealing with friendly allies; and surely no free people would tolerate them. They are peculiarly inappropriate when applied to persecuted groups, Jewish and non-Jewish, in greater measure than to the Germans themselves. The use of German police in persecutee centers is not promotive of order. Careful screening would produce good ex-persecutee material for such policing. A program of education of the newly-arrived troops and military police with respect to the misfortunes of these people and their present unhappy state, designed to evoke sympathetic and understanding treatment, would also be helpful in preventing unfortunate incidents.

There are other aspects of Jewish affairs in Germany and Austria that are receiving consideration by the military authorities, such as the question of restitution of property, especially where the Nazis have compounded robbery with wholesale murder so that no heirs survive; the disposition of Jewish communal, religious, and cultural property; extension of aid to ex-persecutees resident outside of assembly

centers; documentation for migration, etc.; but it does not appear necessary to dwell upon them in this memorandum.

I recognize that no matter how wise the policies formulated and no matter how sympathetic their implementation, they can only ameliorate the present conditions of life of the displaced Jews and prepare them more adequately for the future. They cannot solve the problem of the displaced Jews. Being a human problem, it resists definition by directive. It is not confined to the arbitrary geographical lines of the U. S. Zone, but overflows the newly created zone boundaries as well as the more ancient national frontiers. It embraces not only those who fall within the technical definition of "displaced persons" but all those Jews of Europe, who, by reason of the global war of 1939-45 and the war against the Jews since 1933, have had their home-roots cut, so that they are in fact a mobile, floating population. It will cease to be a problem, not when any specified agency has discharged its limited responsibility, but when the Jews concerned have been restored to normal life in an abode in which they strike permanent roots.

Rapid, mass resettlement is the only means of solving that problem. Life in the displaced persons centers cannot, at its very best, begin to approach normal life and the inevitable consequence of a prolonged stay therein is demoralization. Disintegration has already begun and may rapidly spread. Frustrated in their attempt to find a place outside of Europe in which to live, unable to make a home in Europe, surrounded by a hostile population which serves to exacerbate old wounds and create new resentments, these people are coming to the end of their emotional tether. Unless the world is prepared immediately to make a place for them, it will drive to despair and disaster this handful of a decimated people. All of them have but one earnest wish, to be quit of Europe; and most of them have one other compelling desire, to emigrate to Palestine. For reasons I have advanced at length before the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry on Palestine, I believe their problem is actually insoluble without Palestine. Whether or not the United States Army will this spring be faced with the necessity of dealing with people sickened by "hope long deferred" depends upon the action of that Committee and the Governments which must implement its decision. Every day's delay in solution boosts the price to be paid for the failure to act promptly.

Record should be made of the patent fact that of the several governmental agencies charged with responsibility, the Army is the only one that has to date made a substantial and noteworthy contribution. UMRPA has refused to contribute any supplies to the displaced persons. In the U. S. Zone it has likewise failed to bring to its task the necessary initiative, administrative skill, and imagination. Conspicuous has been its lack of drive to implement ideas conceived both within and outside its staff. Its lower ranks have brought zeal, sympathetic understanding, and social welfare experience, and I cannot praise too highly the devotion to their task of the workers in the field. But too often this personnel--and more particularly the supervisory staff--does not possess the requisite "know how" to deal with the routine tasks of housing, clothing, and feeding. While it is true that in some areas UMRPA personnel has been confronted by non-cooperative and resistant military officers at the operating level, that circumstance would not have proved to be a serious obstacle had the UMRPA organization in the U. S. Zone possessed the necessary executive capacity. Had this administrative weakness of UMRPA been foreseeable, it would have been wise to limit its function to welfare and case-work problems. It is too late to retrace the steps taken. But it is not too late for the Army to be aware of this defect in the performance of UMRPA, and to deal with it by instruction, inspection, and the fullest measures of cooperation on all levels.

Although resettlement is the ultimate objective, the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees (IGCR), whose responsibility covers that field, has by its own directives rendered itself impotent to deal with the problem. It has accomplished nothing in the way of resettlement of the Jewish displaced persons, and can accomplish nothing under its present policies. Some few of these people have been resettled in Palestine through the Jewish Agency for Palestine, an organization accredited to UMRPA. The United States is now opening consular offices and taking steps to implement the President's directive with respect to emigration of displaced persons to the United States. But as far as I know, IGCR has to date taken no steps to make possible the settlement of Jewish displaced persons anywhere. By appearing to act in this field it has discouraged others from taking the initiative. Valuable time has been lost. It is plain that for those who desire migration to places other than

Palestine, direct negotiation by the United States with other immigration-receiving nations is necessary.

In closing, I wish to express my unstinted thanks for the kindness and courtesy with which I have been treated during the period of my service in the European Theater. I have always received the fullest measure of cooperation in the performance of my duties, and the Army has exerted itself at all times to lighten my task. Never did it fail to give patient consideration to my suggestions. For all this I am most grateful.

It is my earnest hope that the events of the succeeding weeks with reference to Palestine will relieve the United States Army of its grave responsibilities towards the Jewish displaced persons. And I pray that, with the fullest measure of its capacities, the Army will so devote itself to those unfortunate victims of the war that they will be able, as dignified and integrated individuals, to meet whatever future awaits them.

END

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JOBS ARE SET FOR JEW DP'S

Small Manufacturing Plants
Are Being Established in the
U. S. Zone Germany

Small manufacturing plants are now being established to provide jobs for displaced Jews in the American zone of Germany, it was reported here yesterday by Dr. Joseph J. Schwartz, European chairman of the Joint Distribution Committee.

The new JDC project, planned to make work for more than 30,000 men and women, is based on the payment of wages in goods, not money, Dr. Schwartz said at the offices of the United Jewish Appeal, 342 Madison Avenue.

The JDC executive, who returned from Paris last week, was visiting leaders of the nation-wide drive for \$170,000,000 that UJA has just initiated on behalf of his agency, the United Palestine Appeal and the United Service for New Americans.

Dr. Schwartz said that clothing would be the principal item produced under the new job program, with shops employing as many as 300 persons in prospect. A variety of additional articles may be manufactured for sale to the United States Army and other agencies, he noted. Tools, raw materials and necessary equipment are being acquired by JDC from sources here and abroad.

The agency official, who revealed that the project already is under way in two camps, described the method of payment as "unique." A point system taking into consideration hours of work, output and productive ability, will determine each worker's wage in coupons, he explained. Coupons will be exchangeable at canteens for goods from this country that might otherwise have been distributed as "relief."

Not only will individuals be able to choose among available items as a result of this method, Dr. Schwartz specified, but they will also enjoy the experience of earning what they need. He predicted that trade among various camp factories will further enlarge the possibilities for coupon purchases.

NYT

6 March 1949

~~H. K. L.~~
~~S. K. L.~~

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UNRRA DAILY PRESS CLIPPINGS USA

NEW YORK TIMES, TUESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1946.

5TH UNRRA SESSION OPENED IN GENEVA

Future of Organization in Doubt
—Aide Explains Sales of
Supplies in Black Market

By Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
GENEVA, Aug. 5—The fifth council of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration opened this afternoon in the old League of Nations Palace in this, the first meeting of the organization to be convened in Europe.

After the formal opening, proclaimed by Fiorenzo H. La Guardia, the UNRRA director general, and a welcome by Dr. Philip Etter, a Swiss Federal Councilor, the conference plunged into the serious business of appointing subcommittees to grapple with the task of solving the UNRRA's urgent problems.

One of the major questions to be discussed is the organization's future. The original intention was to wind up its affairs in Europe by the end of this year and in the Far East at the end of 1947. But speaking in Milan a few days ago, Mr. La Guardia said the UNRRA, if called by a different name, would have to continue relieving need after 1946.

Answering criticism that UNRRA supplies sometimes found their way into the black market, a spokesman here today said that "if the recipients of UNRRA relief supplies resell on the black market, there is no way of preventing it."

The chief difficulty, he indicated, is that the administration often must be left in the hands of persons who themselves were among the most recent sufferers, and hence they are predisposed to help their own friends first.

Dealers from many countries supplying the UNRRA engage small Swiss concerns to act as sellers on a commission basis so as to receive payment from the UNRRA in Swiss francs. For example, if butter from Denmark destined for Yugoslavia is sold to the UNRRA by a Swiss concern, payment in Swiss francs may be demanded; otherwise, payment would be in Danish kroner.

Swiss francs are desirable because the kroner are difficult to utilize except in Denmark, whereas the Swiss currency is usable in all international transactions because it is freely transferable anywhere, and because the yield would be twice as many kroner.

GENEVA, Aug. 5 (AP)—Trygve Lie, Secretary General of the United Nations, urged the UNRRA General Council today "not to be discouraged" over the prospects of peace. Referring to the opening of the peace conference, he observed that "the work of UNRRA is to complement the efforts toward peace."

In opening the council's session, Mr. La Guardia turned to Mr. Lie and remarked that the UNRRA was serving as "a temporary field quartermaster for the world until your organization is ready to take over." Mr. Lie said there was no truth in recurrent reports that the United Nations Assembly would meet here in September instead of in New York.

NEW YORK
HERALD TRIBUNE,
AUGUST 6, 1946

3 Nations Seek Continuance of U.N.R.R.A. Aid

Czechs, Poles and Yugoslavs
Ready to Offer Plea as
Council Meets in Geneva

By Wireless to the Herald Tribune
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GENEVA, Aug. 5.—The fifth meeting of the council of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration began here today with a preliminary session amid indications that some recipient countries in Europe mean to try to have U. N. N. R. A. aid to them continued after the end of this year, the expiration date now in prospect.

Three delegates from Czechoslovakia, Dr. Miroslav Kerner, Evzen Loebel and Mrs. K. Baderova, said in an interview today that if

U. N. N. R. A. aid to Czechoslovakia is withdrawn soon the country's economy probably will collapse.

Kerner said: "It would force us to undertake a selfish and narrow foreign-trade policy. It would upset the natural trade pattern of central Europe." While he did not say Czechoslovak foreign trade in such case would be oriented toward the Soviet Union, he made that plain by implication.

The Poles and Yugoslavs are working with the Czechs in this matter, and all three countries will present a formal request that U. N. N. R. A. aid be continued through next year.

The American, British and Canadian delegations have not revealed their final stand. It is the understanding of every one at the conference that the United States, which supplies most of the money for U. N. N. R. A., has virtually decided to end it this year.

Today's session, in the large assembly hall of the League of Nations palace at Geneva, was conducted briskly by F. H. La Guardia, U. N. N. R. A. director general, who presided. In his opening address he said: "We get the feeling of this chamber. Here the League of Nations turned out in such hopeful fashion and ended in such a dismal failure. Now this hall is once again opened to the peoples of the world."

Addresses were made also by Swiss Vice-President Philip Etter, who welcomed the delegates, and Trygve Lie, secretary general of the United Nations, present custodian of the League of Nations' property. Then La Guardia said, "All right, gentlemen, now get down to business."

Opening motions were presented rapidly and voted upon perfunctorily. But the pace set was too fast and the poor acoustics of the hall forced a halt. When a Netherlands delegate complained that he could not hear what was being voted upon La Guardia remarked, "You've got nothing on me."

Unaware that he had a "live" microphone at his elbow, La Guardia uttered several asides to his aids, which startled the delegates. At one point, when the proceedings bogged down, he remarked, "I thought this was all fixed in advance." When a delegate was scheduled to present motion, but failed to rise La Guardia muttered, "Now where the hell is Greece?"

NEW YORK TIMES,
AUGUST 6,

NEW HAVENS ASKED FOR JEWS IN EUROPE

Areas in Austria, France or
Italy Proposed for Expected
100,000 Polish Emigres

By DANA ADAMS SCHMIDT
By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN, Germany, Aug. 5—The possibilities of finding temporary havens in areas other than the United States zone for some of the 100,000 Jews he expects to leave Poland in the coming year was the subject of conferences held yesterday in Paris by Rabbi Philip S. Bernstein of Rochester, N. Y., adviser on Jewish affairs to Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, United States Military Governor.

Rabbi Bernstein, following his return to Frankfort tonight, said he found a disposition among officials of the Jewish Agency in Palestine to appreciate the "generous, decent thing" the United States Army was continuing to do in giving haven to persecuted persons in the American zone, as well as the disposition to cooperate in spreading the load. Steps in this direction might include the routing of a larger number temporarily to Austria, to Italy, where Lieut. Gen. Wladyslaw Anders' Polish Second Corps vacated many camps, or to France, which might offer collective visas, especially for groups of children.

Among those consulted in Paris were Joseph Schwartz, head of the American Joint Distribution Committee; Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, president of the World Jewish Congress, and David Ben Gurion, chairman of the executive committee of the Jewish Agency.

Limitations Feared

Rabbi Bernstein expressed the opinion that the British plan for a so-called partition of Palestine would limit Jews to the land they now have, cut them off from the wastelands they would like to develop and make it extremely difficult to carry out the Anglo-American

ican Commission's plan for the immigration of 100,000.

The morale, and consequently the orderliness, of the 92,000 Jews already in the United States zone is considered by close observers to be delicately attuned to the prospects of emigration. In addition there are some 15,000 in Austria, 20,000 in the British and French zones, 30,000 in Italy and many others in the Balkans whose desires and opportunities for leaving cannot be ascertained.

Together with the 100,000 who probably will leave Poland, this makes a total of at least 257,000 Jews anxious to emigrate. While all do not want to go to Palestine, the Anglo-American Commission's figure of 100,000 in any case seems clearly out of date.

Steps are being taken by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and the Army to expand existing camps and organize new ones in the United States zone, and authorities agree that there are sufficient physical possibilities of handling an influx of Jews if their stay is not prolonged. Overall arrangements, unfortunately, hang on the uncertainty caused by the probable discontinuance of the UNRRA at the end of the year.

Set-Up in Poland Decried

Discussing the situation he found

in Poland during a recent trip, Rabbi Bernstein declared that he regarded it as "highly unfortunate" that after all this time and after President Truman's directive reopening immigration quotas, no consular system had been set up in Poland.

"Everything I saw," he said, "pointed to the fact that the Polish Government is trying to do the right thing, first by trying to re-establish normal living conditions for Jews and passing laws against anti-Semitism, and second by placing no obstacles in the way of those who feel they must leave."

Of some 160,000 Jews now in Poland, including those recently repatriated from Russia, the Rabbi believed about 60,000 might remain. These, he said, fall into three groups, some political left wingers, those who have or hope to recover property and those who lately have been established in the formerly German territory of Lower Silesia.

"In Lower Silesia," Rabbi Bernstein disclosed, "the Polish Government has begun a remarkable experiment in providing Jews with land, housing and work."

Four factors, he hoped, would check the spread of anti-Semitism

to this area where 75,000 Jews now have a feeling of relative security. These were: first, that provincialism may act as a barrier; second, both Poles and Jews are new there; third, both have a common enemy—the Germans, and fourth, there is enough land and housing for all.

The main centers of Jews in Poland, the Rabbi said, now are Lodz, with 20,000; Stettin, 18,000; Cracow, 8,000; Warsaw, 6,000, and Breslau, 15,000. Two communities have a majority of Jews—Ryschbach, with 11,000, and Bielawa, with 5,000.



Kluttz

eral LaGuardia has mapped out plans to wind up United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation by the end of this year.

Anticipating early liquidation, head-

quarters here has a "freeze" on personnel. In fact, a few employees already have been laid off. Should the UNRRA council, as expected, vote to end UNRRA on January 1, the officials here will be faced with a major task of holding together an adequate force.

A partial answer may be a cash bonus to those employees who remain until they are no longer needed, and this is exactly what UNRRA officials have in mind.

WASHINGTON POST

Tuesday, August 6, 1946

By Jerry Kluttz

1800 UNRRA Employees Eye Geneva Convention

UNRRA: The collective eyes of its 1800 employees here are on Geneva when the UNRRA council meets this week to plan the end of the international relief agency. Director Gen-

THE NEW YORK TIMES, TUESDAY, AUGUST 6,

TWO CHESS PLAYERS PONDER GAME WHILE THEIR TRAIN MOVES ACROSS YUGOSLAVIA



UNRRA Director Fiorello H. La Guardia and Marshal Tito (right in sequence) study the board while en route aboard the latter's special train on an inspection tour of the country by Mr. La Guardia. Among the spectators are Zharko Tito (next to Mr. La Guardia, lower left), the Marshal's son, and, in photo at lower right, Michail Sergaichev (next to Mr. La Guardia), chief of the UNRRA mission in Yugoslavia, and Alexander Rankovitch (alongside Tito), head of the OSNA, the Yugoslav secret police. No official information was given as to the winner of the match—perhaps it was a draw.

Associated Press

THE WORLD

Pauley to Truman: We Must Act at Once to Resettle Jewish DPs 'Where They Can Live in Peace'

By I. F. STONE
Washington Editor



WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—A political hot potato has been kicking around White House desks for several weeks.

It is a report made to the President by Edwin W. Pauley, Truman's personal representative on reparations with the title of Ambassador.

The report proposes that:

¶ A share of German reparations be made available to resettle Jewish DPs in Palestine

¶ The Army begin transporting Jews from the camps in Germany to ports on the Mediterranean, perhaps in southern Italy, "moving them closer at least to their permanent homes"

¶ A United Nations conference be called to provide for the resettlement of "500,000 to 1,000,000 European Jews . . . in countries where they can live in peace and dignity."

The report provides a gruesome picture of what the Nuremberg trial records reveal of systematic Jewish persecution by the Nazis and an account of Ambassador Pauley's own visit to a Jewish DP camp at Furth, outside Nuremberg.

Of the surviving Jews of Central and Eastern Europe, the Ambassador reports, "practically all of them want to leave Europe and most of them feel they can only achieve security of body and spirit in Palestine."

Presidential advisers have been sharply divided on the wisdom of releasing this report.

¶ Some politically minded advisers have favored its release as a factor in the Congressional elections, in order to show that the Administration is still working on the problem of resettling Jewish DPs.

¶ Others have opposed publication on the grounds that the report would merely serve as an unpleasant reminder that more than a year has passed since the President first asked the British to permit the 100,000 Jewish DPs in Germany to enter Palestine.

These advisers fear a Jewish protest vote in New York and other industrial states this year out of resentment against Truman's acquiescence in the British Government's failure to keep its promise to carry out the unanimous recommendations of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry, which asked that the gates of Palestine be opened to the 100,000.

¶ Some State Dept. advisers, as hostile to Jewish immigration to Palestine as is the British Government, have been against publication of the report on the familiar ground that it will "inflamm the Arabs" and on the newer argument that reparations for resettlement may "antagonize the Germans" and spoil the effect of the olive branch held out to them in the Stuttgart speech.

The text of the report follows:

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

RE: JEWISH PEOPLE OF EUROPE.

On my recent visit to Europe I had the opportunity to talk to a number of persons about the situation of the Jews in Europe. I also took the occasion to visit the Jewish infirmary center, which is located at Furth (just outside Nuremberg) in the United States zone of Germany.

Although I do not want to pose in any sense as an expert in this matter, I have formed certain impressions and have a few thoughts which I would like to pass on to you.

The more one hears about the wanton murder of the Jews by the Germans, the more one wonders why this great crime has not shocked the conscience of mankind more than it has. The reason, I suppose, is that it is difficult for anyone to grasp the full significance of the murder of over five million human beings. Newspapers are accustomed to speak of mass murder when a half dozen victims are shot down by a gunman. What shall we call it when whole towns die and the slaughtered are numbered by millions.

In talking with Justice Robert H. Jackson and examining the Nuremberg trial exhibits, I found how completely all of the unspeakable atrocities committed against the Jews, which many refused to believe at the time, have now been recorded and documented for history. Not only do these records establish the inhuman nature of these atrocities, but the casual, callous, everyday nature of the official reports dealing with the crimes perpetrated against the Jews and slave labor are such that they reveal a completely and shockingly different atti-

tude toward individual responsibility, toward cruelty, and toward human relations and human decency than is accepted generally throughout the world.

'Progress' in Warsaw

Thus, one report (bound in fanciest of leather covers) made to Himmler on the "elimination of the Jews from Warsaw" contains daily accounts of the commandant, reciting the "progress" of each day. One daily account says "Jews disposed of—59,340—our losses none." The whole report concludes with the statement, "I have the honor to report that there are no more Jews in Warsaw, and no Jewish section remaining."

In the back of the report are photographs showing Jews emerging from cellars, hands up, covered by troops with tommy guns; men jumping from a five-story building which had been set afire; piles of corpses, some stripped naked; nude men standing on the edge of pits before firing squads; etc.

When I first heard that the Germans had used the flesh of these victims to make soap, I did not believe it. There are a number of exhibits at the trial from the "soap factory."

The factory contained various cauldrons for trying out the fat from human bodies. The victims were apparently killed, beheaded, scalped for their hair (seven thousand kilos of hair were found in one warehouse) and tried out for fat. The fat was then combined with lye and other chemicals and the soap was poured out in pans to harden. One technical report says "the only inconvenience about the manufacture of soap from human bodies is smell of the soap, which is somewhat disagreeable." Some experimentation was conducted on "suitable methods of perfuming human soap."

One exhibit from the soap factory is a photograph of a pile of scalped heads, heaped in the yard, gaping and staring.

Justice Jackson told me how one Nazi commandant of an extermination center, in testifying at the trial, had boasted about how he had increased the daily capacity of the gas chambers and had calmly recited how he had "caught" Jewish mothers trying to hide their little babies under their skirts in the vain hope that they might somehow escape being thrown into the chambers.

The clearer a picture one gets of what happened to over five million Jewish men, women, and children in Europe during the last several years, the clearer an understanding one develops of the tragic situation of the surviving Jews in Europe.

'Take Action—now'

We cannot bring five million dead bodies to life—we cannot breathe the breath of life into the pits of human ash and human bones—we cannot even find the little bodies that once wore the thousands of baby shoes found amongst piles of shoes of every size. But we can take action—and take it now—to make certain that the over one million European Jews who survive the Nazi terror are given a chance to live. The time for talk has long passed—the time for action is long overdue.

My visit to the Jewish camp at Furth, where I spent several hours talking to the persons living or rather existing there, impressed upon me more than ever the burning passion which these people have to get moving—moving toward a place which they can call home. Although the Army and UNRRA have done an excellent job in organizing and equipping this particular camp, it is clear that the time which the Jews have to spend there is, in the words of one Polish Jew whom I talked to, "that much more time lost out of their lifetime."

One can imagine the feeling of these people, who after wandering over Europe for several years trying to get out, now find, well over one year after their supposed liberation, that they are no closer to a home than before.

We have saved them from death—but we have not yet given them a chance to live.

Gen. Joseph T. McNarney and Gen. Mark Clark both told me of the large infiltration of Jews into the American zones in Germany and Austria. These Jews are coming from all over Europe, looking to America to give them a helping hand. We cannot—we must not—let them down.

America has a grave responsibility to see to it that the Jews who are in camps in the American zones in Germany and Austria are moved out as quickly as possible. They have no ties in these countries and no desire to go back to the countries in which their families were maimed, tortured and murdered. We cannot ask that they go back and search through the ashes for some trace of their dear ones. Practically all of them want to leave Europe and most of them feel they can only achieve security of body and spirit in Palestine.

We cannot, without pangs of conscience and shame, continue to ignore these facts. We must not forget that throughout the Nazi region of terror, these people heard brave voices of freedom, justice and equality. These voices kept them alive and kept them fighting in the ghettos, in the concentration camps, and in the very shadows of their own graves. Those Jews who have survived no longer hear these voices. They have been drowned out by voices denying them the very things which kept them alive.

Unless something is done at once to bring some hope into the hearts of these people, more and more will die with each passing day. It is now over one year since V-E Day, and many Jews in Europe die every day of broken spirit as much as broken body.

It is with these considerations in mind, that I have certain con-

MORE



Edwin W. Pauley

crete suggestions which I would like to give you, for what they may be worth.

(1) Prompt movement of Jews in Germany and Austria.

With respect to the Jews in Germany and Austria, and particularly the Jews in the American zones of Germany and Austria, it seems to me that the time for inquiries, for investigations, for commissions, for discussions and diplomatic maneuvers has passed. Elementary human decency and morality require that these human beings be moved as soon as possible, to places where they can live without fear on equal footing with their fellow man. It is essential that some action, however small, be taken at once. If we can only break the ice, I am sure we can keep it from freezing over.

I suggest, therefore, that we select initially about 5000 Jews from camps in the American zone of Germany, and actually begin moving them—moving them closer at least to their permanent homes. Caravans could be organized, fully equipped with the necessary food and medical supplies and with adequate personnel to carry out a safe journey, for the purpose of moving these Jews to a port on the Mediterranean. They might be moved, for example, to some port in Southern Italy.

I am confident that the warm-hearted Italian people, who have already done so much to aid and comfort refugees from persecution and oppression, would welcome such a mission of mercy with open arms. A camp could be established near the port, where the Jews could wait temporarily until arrangements were made to take them by ship to more permanent homes—to homes where they could walk with dignity, free from fear and free from want.

This would be only a small step, and every effort would have to be made to prevent its significance from being exaggerated. If it served to revive the broken spirits of some of those who have stopped dreaming, it would be worth while. We could not let it raise hopes too high, however, lest they come crashing down again. It would be my fervent wish that this small act would be followed by many more, and many greater and bigger acts—that these powerful forces of good will toward oppressed peoples, which exist, I am sure, in hearts all over the world, would shortly come to their rescue.

'No More Appropriate Source'

America must continue to maintain its moral leadership in this weary world, even though it may seem at first glance that others are prepared to shirk their moral responsibilities. The acceptance of responsibility comes with the duty to act when action is required.

(2) Property assistance from Germany.

The resettlement of the Jews of Europe, including the immediate resettlement of 100,000 Jews in Palestine, will require financial and economic assistance. A part of this assistance, if not a large part, might well come from Germany itself. I know of no more appropriate source from which to obtain resources necessary to rebuild the shattered lives of these victims than from the very nation which shattered their lives. Why should not German forests be cut down, for example, to supply whatever timber is needed to build homes for these people?

In discussing this particular matter with some of our representatives in London of your cabinet committee, they indicate that there might be a number of things in Germany which could be used for the resettlement of Jews in Palestine.

There are many ways in which materials might be shipped out of Germany to aid in this resettlement task:

¶ As reparations, either in the form of reparations to the Jews of Europe or if necessary as part of the United States share of reparations.

¶ As restitution, or in lieu of restitution (actual restitution of Jewish property confiscated by the Nazis is proceeding very slowly—in fact, in the Russian occupied or controlled areas the officials apparently have no intention of ever restoring such property).

¶ As an export, payable for in appropriate currencies.

It would be my suggestion that Gen. McNarney be authorized to permit the immediate shipment out of the American zone of Germany of such resources as the appropriate authorities of this Government deem necessary for the resettlement of the Jews in the American zone of Germany. It may be noted that the over-all economic burden on the American zone which the resettlement of these Jews elsewhere would relieve would be far greater than the burden resulting from using resources in the American zone for such resettlement. In taking such resources from the American zone, it could be stipulated that it would be determined later whether they would be accounted for as reparations, restitution or as an export.

(3) Open the doors all over the world.

In addition to the 100,000 Jews which you recommended about a year ago should be moved immediately to Palestine—a recommendation which was later concurred in by the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry—there are well over 1,000,000 surviving Jews in Europe. Without delay or compromising in any way the immediate movement of the 100,000 Jews, a program should also be undertaken at once to deal with the even larger problem of finding homes for the over 1,000,000 remaining. The Anglo-American Committee has estimated that as many as 500,000 may wish or be impelled to emigrate from Europe.

Suggest UN Act at Once

I suggest that consideration be given to the immediate convocation of representatives of all the United Nations, either through the appropriate agency of UN or otherwise, for the specific purpose of meeting this problem—and meeting it at once. An international agreement should be arrived at whereby each United Nation (with certain possible exceptions) agree to accept a certain quota of Jews and other refugees from Europe as immigrants into its territory and territory under its jurisdiction. There is no reason whatsoever why 500,000 to 1,000,000 Jews could not be resettled within one year in countries where they can live in peace and dignity, provided that the freedom-loving peoples of the world wholeheartedly cooperate toward this end.

The United States can and must do its share toward this end. It is indeed fitting that this great Nation, which from its inception has been a refuge for the fugitive from injustice, oppression and persecution, should furnish to the broken survivors of Hitlerism the sanctum and asylum which since biblical times have been afforded the defenseless by civilized peoples. We can never forget that we are a Nation fused from the people of every conceivable country, every known race, and representing every religion. All of us have been thrown into the melting pot of freedom and all of us have emerged Americans.

It seems to me that the inscription borne by that great symbol of our democracy—the Statue of Liberty, furnishes us our best guide.

"Give me your tired, your poor, your huddled masses yearning to breathe free—the wretched refuse of your teeming shore. Send these, the homeless, tempest-tost to me, I lift my lamp beside the golden door."

Whatever action we can take to help the victims of Nazi persecution and oppression is not merely the performance of a humanitarian duty, it is the final symbol of our triumph over the forces of darkness which might have enslaved us.

EDWIN W. PAULEY

Jews Battle British on Ship; One Killed

By ELIAH N. SIMON
United Press Correspondent

JERUSALEM, Sept. 23—British Marines, confronted by 900 desperate, missile-throwing Jewish immigrants, fought their way aboard a 200-ton refugee ship off the Palestine coast Sunday with guns and smoke bombs. One Jew was shot to death and a "score" of Jews and "several" marines were seriously injured in fighting that went on for 12 hours alongside and on the decks of the filthy little ship.

Most or all of the casualties occurred while the marines were trying to board the refugee ship *Palmach*, named after the striking force of the Hagana, Jewish underground army, against a shower of garbage, buckets, luggage and heavy ship's gear thrown by the immigrants. The Jews had been without water for four days. There were 15 expectant mothers aboard.

When the British finally got the ship to Haifa and searched it, they found a box of explosives covered by yellow soap, which was about the size and color of blocks of TNT, an official announcement said. They also found eight home-made detonators.

The British minesweeper *Rowena* caught the *Palmach* trying to run the blockade just after midnight.

The master of the *Rowena* ordered the *Palmach* to proceed to Cyprus, to which all unauthorized immigrants who arrived since Aug. 12 have been deported. The Jews destroyed the *Palmach's* engines.

Marines were then summoned and they warned the refugees in French, Italian and English that they were coming aboard and that force would be used if there was any resistance. That and subsequent warnings were ignored and the Jews started to belabor the marines with anything they could throw.

Then the marines threw five smoke bombs aboard the ship, but still had to fight desperately against the "violently hostile" Jews, as the communique phrased it. The *Palmach* was taken in tow, but fighting went on over the *Palmach's* decks as it was being pulled to the port of Haifa, more than 20 miles from the point of interception.

High-pressure hoses were used in the fight to subdue the refugees after the marines got aboard. Even so, fighting continued until nearly noon, though Haifa was reached at 7 a.m.

Several Jews, it was reported, leaped overboard in the confusion and swam ashore.

British reinforcements moved

quickly into the Haifa port area. The Haifa-Tel Aviv road was blocked and at least 100 civilian automobiles stopped and searched. Several hundred persons were put behind barbed wire for questioning.

Radio cars, armored cars and tanks cruised around Haifa and Tel Aviv, evidently in fear that the Jewish underground would try to retaliate. Twelve thousand troops were concentrated in the suburbs of Tel Aviv.

A government medical officer who went aboard the *Palmach* at Haifa said it was worse than the previous "floating sewers" which had brought in refugees. Not only had the refugees been without water for four days, he said, they also had no cabins or bunks, they had been sleeping on the bare upper deck and the deck of the stuffy hold.

The men had long stubble on their faces and the women were red-eyed from crying. Many lifted their sleeves to show the tattooed serial numbers of the Auschwitz and Dachau concentration camps on their arms.

A few pregnant women were expected to be allowed to land; the others will be sent on to the detention camps on Cyprus.

Navy Gives Up Iceland Bases

By United Press

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The Navy says it is withdrawing its forces from Iceland, beginning today, under a U. S. A.-Iceland agreement which permits this country to use the airfield at Keflavik (map ▶) until the occupation of Germany is over.

A War Dept. spokesman says U. S. Army forces also will be removed as soon as the State Dept. submits a formal request.

Under the agreement, the U. S. A. will withdraw all its forces and turn over all airfields to the Icelandic Government. It reserves the right to use the American-built Keflavik field as a transit point for planes coming from and going to Germany.

The Navy established an operating base and airstrip on Iceland on Nov. 6, 1941, when it appeared that Germany might try an invasion. Subsequently a number of other fields were built.

Peak war strength of U. S. Army forces in Iceland was 40,000, but last April a high official source in Washington said Army strength was down to 800 men—all technicians operating air facilities.

The U. S. A. this year tried to lease military bases in Iceland,



but Prime Minister Olafur Thors announced on Apr. 27 that his nation could not grant such a request.

The Soviet radio and press, supported by the Communist minority in Iceland, has been clamoring for U. S. forces to withdraw. The Soviet thesis was that the U. S. A. might use Iceland as a base for war.

Query 230.25

President Reports on UNRRA Operations.

WHITE HOUSE.

President Truman yesterday reported to Congress that in spite of improved agricultural conditions abroad, "it is essential that we look ahead to relief requirements which will confront war-devastated areas in the coming year."

In transmitting his eighth quarterly report on UNRRA operations yesterday for period ending June 30, 1946, Mr. Truman cautioned that "prudence in consumption of world food supplies is necessary" in view of continuing critical nature of the world food situation. He added that the United States is aware of the fact that "it may be necessary to find various methods of affording further assistance to some countries in 1947" after UNRRA program ends, and to this end "various agencies of this Government are completing plans so that proper solutions can be affected."

The President reported that UNRRA tonnage from the United States through June 30 amounted to about 71.6 percent of all UNRRA shipments, and that the value of United States shipments totaled about 68 percent of UNRRA's overall total.

Mr. Truman's report further showed that during the past two years UNRRA purchased 9,140,614 long tons of food, industrial, medical and other supplies valued at \$1,154,072,000 from the United States for distribution among UNRRA countries of Europe and Asia. Main beneficiaries were Albania, Austria, China, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Italy, Poland, Yugoslavia and Ukraine and Beylo-Russian Soviet Republics.

Second quarter of 1946 marked completion of work required to establish final country programs within scope of funds available to UNRRA. Mr. Truman noted that the bulk of UNRRA food shipments will have moved by the end of this year. Other supplies will continue to be shipped, until UNRRA country programs are completed, beyond UNRRA expiration dates which are December 31, 1946 for Europe and March 31, 1947 for the Far East. Mr. Truman further noted that by June 30, about 85 percent of the total contributions authorized by all member governments had been made available to UNRRA.

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*State Dept. Bulletin 231
23/9/46*

Bernstein Comments on Jewish Displaced Persons.

WAR DEPT.

Rabbi Phillip S. Bernstein, advisor on Jewish affairs to commander of United States forces in Europe, in statement released through War Department today declared that "United States Government has provided the outstanding example of practical humanitarianism in the post-war period through granting of haven and care to persecuted, fear-stricken Polish Jewry."

While there has been no major deterioration of morale among Jewish displaced persons in United States zones in Germany and Austria, that morale rests primarily on hope for resettlement in Palestine, Rabbi Bernstein emphasized.

Resettlement in Palestine, whereby Jews who go there can maintain control over their own destiny, in a Jewish state, Rabbi Bernstein added, "is solution of total European Jewish problem which must be undertaken at this time."

United States agencies responsible for giving haven to Jews who migrated from Poland recently "have earned undying gratitude of Jewry," he said. He reported that Jews poured into the United States zone from Poland, after the Kielce pogrom of July 4, at the rate of 1,000 daily for a period of six weeks. In the past week, he added, this influx has fallen to 500 daily and "it appears that the big push is over." The bulk of displaced Jews in Europe are in the United States zones of occupation, Rabbi Bernstein pointed out. About 130,000 are in the United States zone in Germany and about 34,000 in the United States zone in Austria.

Rabbi Bernstein concluded: "United States Government which now bears the responsibility for care of a great majority of Jewish displaced persons in Europe has the right and duty to insist upon an early, positive settlement of this problem. It also has the opportunity and obligation, in my opinion, to assume its share of responsibility."

Rabbi Bernstein is now in the United States to administer to his congregation in Rochester, New York, during Jewish holidays. He will return to Europe October 8.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE WIRELESS BULLETIN



Prepared for and distributed to the Foreign Service by OIC's
International Press and Publications Division

No. 231

September 26, 1946.

Truman Press Conference.

WHITE HOUSE

President Truman at his press conference today declared that "dire predictions of meat famine" in this country are without basis and price increases or abandonment of price control on meat now "would, in the long run, add to rather than solve our difficulties."

These declarations were contained in statement read by the President at his conference. The President also said that he is not considering calling a special session of Congress because of present food situation.

President's statement said that he had been "somewhat disturbed by comments on the meat shortage" and that he had been inquiring into the matter for some time. He emphasized that the present shortage is not due to price control, asserting that "if, as I had urged upon Congress, price control legislation had been reenacted in early spring, many of these difficulties would have been avoided."

President pointed out that in July and August, when there was no price control on meat, meat was abundant since a lot of livestock was rushed to market to take advantage of "unprecedented" high prices. Now that there is price control and meat is short, he added, it is natural for people to blame shortage on price control. "But this line of reasoning is wholly wrong," President went on, explaining that many cattle was rushed to market prematurely instead of being fed to heavier weights and brought to market during September and October. "Whether price control had been restored or not," the President said, "the glut of meat in the summer was bound to mean a shortage in the fall."

President was of the opinion that the country would probably work out the present shortage in the near future. He said that since livestock is now being fed to higher grades and better weights, "results will be greater quantity and better quality of meat in the near future than would be the case if there had been further continuance of premature marketing of livestock."

Other ameliorating factors pointed out by the President were that normal run of grass-fed cattle should begin coming to market and that the heaviest hog slaughter occurs during the period from October through February, although marketing may be somewhat later this year since prospects of record corn crop may result in feeding for heavier weights. He added, however, that "in spite of the outlook for temporary relief in the next few months, it is hard to predict what may happen in the spring. It is very possible that there may be periods in various parts of the country when meat is scarce."

Asked if cattle raisers might be deliberately holding cattle off the market for the purpose of bargaining to get higher prices, President replied that he had made no investigation of that but that it was entirely possible.

Queried on Premier Stalin's recent statement on international affairs, President said that the statement speaks for itself and he had no comment.

President said he had not reached a decision on a successor to W. Averell Harriman as Ambassador to Britain.

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Germany - Jewish
DPE

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

DURING APRIL THE FIRST GROUP OF JEWISH UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN DESTINED FOR PALESTINE (102 FROM BLANKENSEN CENTER IN BR. ZONE AND 409 FROM US ZONE) LEFT GERMANY, TOGETHER WITH A SMALL GROUP WHO WERE BROUGHT FROM AUSTRIA.

SOURCE: APRIL 1946, MONTHLY NARRATIVE REPORT FOR GERMANY, PART VI.

IN THE PAST FEW WEEKS THE FRENCH ZONE HAS FOUND ABOUT 100 JEWISH CHILDREN. THEY HAVE BEEN DOCUMENTED AND WILL BE PREPARED FOR MOVEMENT TO PALESTINE BY JAP

Germany - Jews 19

JEWISH INFILTRATES CONTINUE TO ENTER THE US ZONE FROM AUSTRIA, CZECH AND BERLIN, ALTHOUGH THERE WAS A NOTICEABLE DROP DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH. THE NUMBER OF JEWS IN CAMPS AS OF 31 MARCH WAS 40,000; THE INCREASE OVER THE 1 JANUARY FIGURE OF 29,000 IS BELIEVED TO BE DUE LARGELY TO INFILTRATION ALTHOUGH GREATER ACCURACY IN THE REPORTING OF JEWS MUST BE CONSIDERED A FACTOR.

SOURCE: MORGAN NARRATIVE REPORT FOR GERMANY
MARCH 1946

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

*Germany - Jewish
bps*

A CENSUS OF JEWISH DSS IN THE BR. ZONE IS BEING ~~ARRANGED~~ ARRANGED BY UNRRA IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE PW AND DP DIVISION, AND WILL BE CARRIED OUT BY REPRESENTATIVES OF AJDC FROM THE US ZONE. THE CENSUS IS DESIGNED TO FURNISH FACTUAL INFORMATION RE COUNTRY OF BIRTH, AGE GROUP AND PROFESSIONS

SOURCE DP MONTHLY REPORT # 8, DATED 31 MARCH '46.

Germany - Jewish DP's

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

19

JEWISH DPs FROM OTHER AREAS OF GERMANY CONTINUE TO SEEK REFUGE IN THE US ZONE WITH RESULTING OVERCROWDING OF THE INSTALLATIONS PROVIDED FOR THEM. THIS PROBLEM IS BEING FURTHER AUGMENTED BY THE ENTRY OF JEWISH PERSONS FROM OUTSIDE GERMANY; SOME 4,000 OF THESE FROM POLAND ALONE WERE STRANDED IN BERLIN AT THE END OF THE MONTH.

SOURCE: DP MONTHLY REPORT # 7, PAGE 5 FF

February 1946

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

*Germany -
Jewish
DPs in*

SURVEYS CONDUCTED IN THE US AND BRITISH ZONES SHOW THAT OVER 95 PER CENT OF THE JEWISH DP'S IN CAMPS DESIRE TO GO TO PALESTINE. A SPECIAL COUNCIL ON JEWISH AFFAIRS, CONSISTING OF MILITARY REPRESENTATIVES, CENTRAL COMMITTEE FOR LIBERATED JEWS, AJDC, JAFP AND UNRRA, HAS BEEN FORMED TO HANDLE PROBLEMS RELATING TO JEWISH DP'S. MEANWHILE THE PROBLEM HAS EASED SOMEWHAT BY A NOTICEABLE/~~NUMBER~~/DECREASE IN THE NUMBER OF INFILTRATES ENTERING BAVARIA.

SOURCE: GERMAN NARRATIVE REPORT FOR FEB. 1946
P 5.

FORM AD-2

(15 MAR 45) UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

ROUTE SLIP

To:

Jam

DATE

ROOM NO.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> APPROVAL | <input type="checkbox"/> INVESTIGATE |
| <input type="checkbox"/> COMMENT | <input type="checkbox"/> SIGNATURE |
| <input type="checkbox"/> PREPARE REPLY | <input type="checkbox"/> SEE ME |
| <input type="checkbox"/> NECESSARY ACTION | <input type="checkbox"/> AS REQUESTED |
| <input type="checkbox"/> NOTE AND RETURN | <input type="checkbox"/> FOR YOUR INFORMATION |
| <input type="checkbox"/> NOTE AND FILE | <input type="checkbox"/> PER TELEPHONE CONVERSATION |

REMARKS

*Are you
interested in
any of this?*

From:

ROOM NO.

UNITED NATIONS
RÉLIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR-GENERAL

25/11/46

Miss Flynn: - 318

Here are two matters which somehow got stranded down here. I imagine Mr. Cohen and Mr. LaGuardia discussed the one from Mr. Hirschmann personally. However, if you think it wise, you might send it along to Mr. Cohen. Mr. Hirschmann is going to Germany next week, I believe. I rather imagine the whole thing could just be filed now inasmuch as Mr. LaGuardia has seen it.

Will you please see what can be done about tracing Mrs. Novik's cousin (her name is given on the yellow sheet).

Thank you.

G. Matthews

11/2/46

Mrs. Matthews

Please give this to Mr. Meyer
Cohen to handle and report to FHL,
in case he wants to reply to Hirschmann

Alma

DIGEST -

*21 Mr Meyer Cohen
Nash*

Suggestions by M. Henry Cohen, former director of UNRRA Camp Foehrenwald, Wolfratshausen, Germany, for betterment of DP Camps in Germany. Suggests extraterritoriality and setting up of their own system of law and social controls by the Jews in these camps inasmuch as they now shield their criminal and abnormal elements rather than turn them over to the military or German authorities.

Cohen states these recommendations were discussed with Meyer Coen and Rabbi Bernstein, prior to his dismissal from the Camp caused by General MacBride. Perhaps Meyer Coen has already talked the suggestions over with you.

Alma

WABF

THE INFORMATION STATION

654 MADISON AVENUE • NEW YORK 21, N.Y. • RHINELANDER 4-1647

Office of the President

September 16, 1946

Honorable F. H. La Guardia
Room 5052
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York City

Dear Fiorello:

The former director of Camp Foehrenwald, Henry Cohen, came in to see me. He did a heroic job at his Camp under terrific odds against General McBride. This is one of the Camps that I brought to McNarney's attention and I understand that McBride was "reprimanded."

Cohen is very intelligent and knows the score. He made some urgent, concrete suggestions which I thought you would want to see.

Cordially yours



I. A. Hirschmann

iah:ret

230.25 Germany
(German refugees)

X | Henry Cohen, who was the youngest UNRRA Director in Germany, was responsible for the welfare of more than 4,500 Jewish displaced persons at Camp Föhrenwald. Under his leadership, a thorough reorganization was accomplished at the camp. Casting aside the usual emphasis on straight relief, he gave first priority to rehabilitation efforts, by continually encouraging the people to work out their own solutions.

X | Confronted upon his arrival by poor sanitation, inadequate housing, poor nutrition, and low morale, he set about to improve living conditions at the center. New facilities were secured to take some of the surplus population out of Camp Föhrenwald. Mr. Cohen requisitioned a former Hitler Youth Center-Hochland Lager - which he turned into a model agricultural and trades training center for 350 youth.... Medical and nursing staffs for the camp hospital were augmented by recruiting personnel from among the center population. Educational, athletic and cultural activities were fostered for all age groups. Almost 1000 youth attended the various schools. He focused the UNRRA program towards nurturing the people back to physical and spiritual health through productive activities, creative effort, and providing them with hope and security. He encouraged an unprecedented amount of camp autonomy.

Discussing his departure, the Föhrenwald newspaper, "The Desert", states, "... Director Cohen had a different attitude toward us than the previous directors.

X | "Very often, the distance that sets apart an UNRRA director disappeared, and we had the feeling that with us was a comrade who had lived through the same experiences as we - a person with our soul, our feelings, and our thought processes.

"Mr. Cohen interested himself with each one of our actions. There was hardly a gathering, meeting, or conference which he did not attend or in which he did not take an active part ... Understanding the suffering that we had endured and being a witness to our present sad plight, he did not hesitate to speak the truth."

X | Mr. Cohen is at present an Instructor in the Department of Sociology at the City College in New York. He resides at 587 Blake Avenue in Brooklyn. He was born in New York City on June 5, 1922. Following his graduation from Thomas Jefferson High School in Brooklyn, he entered City College where he majored in sociology. He was graduated cum laude with a Bachelor of Social Science degree in January 1942. He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa fraternity. After serving as a Sociology Fellow at City College for a year, he enrolled in the Division of City Planning at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He received the degree of Master in City Planning in February 1944. At M.I.T., he served as a departmental Research Assistant, teaching the Institute's course in Urban Sociology.

X In March, 1944, he was inducted into the army, and went overseas in September as an infantry replacement. He fought in the Hurtgen Forest, Bulge, Remagen, and Ruhr pocket campaigns as an infantryman with the Ninth Division. After V-E Day he worked in the military government as an interpreter and as a publications specialist. He was assigned to Camp Föhrenwald by UNRRA as Director one week after his discharge from the army in Frankfurt last January. He served in that capacity until the middle of July.

C O N F I D E N T I A L

M. Henry Cohen

13 September 1946

Mr. I. A. Hirschmann
654 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Hirschmann:

As a result of our short conversation yesterday I am sending you this memorandum in regard to my suggestion for improvement of the Jewish displaced persons situation in Germany.

As you know, I was director of Camp Foehrenwald, Wolf-ratshausen for seven months and was closer to the persecutees than most people are. You know also that I was relieved of my duties through the direct intervention of Major General MacBride despite strenuous Jewish opposition, UNRRA protests, and in spite of your personal support.

The complete Jewish picture is very sad now and the possibilities for resettling Jews are very poor. Though we should not cease to push all possibilities for mass emigration from Europe, it is also necessary that we make plans for the radical improvement of DP life in Germany. As long as there were high hopes for mass emigration, stop-gap measures were perhaps sufficient. The only decent thing now is to take decisive steps to improve conditions for these people in Germany.

I do not want to take up the more obvious matters such as improved living quarters (reduced density), better food, comprehensive development of schooling and vocational training. I want to emphasize a legal question on which rests the moral and spiritual well-being of these people : the need for a system of extraterritoriality. At the present time the only law there is German law or military law; the only courts, German or military; the only prisons, German or military. All along the line is a system of military or German justice. It is essential that we remove these people from the curse of military and/or German procedure.

Any normal community has its own system of controls. In Germany, because of the basic injustice mentioned above, the Jewish community shields its criminal and abnormal elements, rather than turn them over to the military or German authorities. Though the Jewish community would like to punish and treat its offenders, we can understand their reluctance. A community cannot be healthy unless it has a system of law and social controls. UNRRA must take decisive steps to help the Jews work this out - through the development of an adequate police force, court system, and a scientific and ~~penal~~ sociological penological set-up.

I would also recommend that the Jewish central committee in Munich be strengthened and be integrated as part of the administration of the network of camps. The development of self-government and internal social control is so significant a part of their rehabilitation that we can no longer afford to postpone its consideration.

C O N F I D E N T I A L

M. Henry Cohen

These recommendations were discussed with Meyer Coen and Rabbi Bernstein on their visit to Camp Foehrenwald in June. As far as I know no further thought was given to these suggestions. I would propose that the Director-General appoint a special commission to prepare within a month period an elaboration of these recommendations - to study off the spot the needs for it, the feasibility, the administrative machinery required, the personnel needed, and the difficulties that might be encountered with the military in carrying out such a program.

I repeat - I know these people - I know how desperately necessary such a program is - I am convinced it can be done!

I am enclosing a short blurb about me that might interest you and Mr. LaGuardia.

I shall call you again in about ten days. If I can be of any use to you do not hesitate to call upon me.

Thank you very much for your patience.

Respectfully yours,

Henry Cohen
HENRY COHEN

Henry Cohen
587 Blake Avenue
Brooklyn 7, New York
DICKENS 6-1430

C O N F I D E N T I A L

Jos.Vogt

(13b) Wolfratshausen, am 28. Mai 1946
Oberbayern/Postfach
German-Deutschland

C e n t r a l - B u r e a u d e r U N R R A

Atlantic City
New York City

Nachdem ich wegen einer Bagatelle aus politischen Gründen 3 Jahre lang in der Hölle von Dachau alle Drangsaliierungen über mich ergehen lassen mußte, erlaube ich mir, im Nachgang zu meinem Schreiben vom 25.5.46, worin ich die dortige Eintragung in die Kartei für ehem.KZ-Insassen erbeten hatte, das Certificate Nr.6665 aus Dachau in Abschrift hier beizufügen.

Indessen hat das amerikanische Quäkerkomitee für die Bevölkerung der amerikanischen Besatzungszone Deutschlands eine Schiffsladung im Gewicht von 240 Tonnen aus NewYork abgehen lassen und zwar Milch-und Eipulver, Kleidung, Schuhe und Büchsezfleisch im Werte von mehr als 200 000 Dollar.

Eine Betreuung durch die UNRRA findet hier nicht statt.

1 Anlage in beglaubigter Abschrift



D u b l i c a t e - A b s c h r i f t

Camp Office of Dachau
International Information Office
D a c h a u

Date 23.2.1946

C e r t i f i c a t e Nr.6665

It is hereby certified that Mr.V o g t, Josef
born 5.3.1900 in Posen, was detained in Dachau Concentration &
Camp from 15.5.1942 to the day of deliverance by the United
States Army and was registered in the Camp books under the
number 30 077. He came from Berlin.

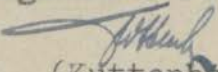
International Information Office
D a c h a u

C a m p O f f i c e
gez.Cieslik,Walter

Siegel

abschrift mit der Urschrift übereinstimmend!
Wolfratshausen, den 3. April 1946
Amtsgericht Wolfratshausen




(Kuttenger)
Justizinspektor

Registration Set JUL 17 1946
Post Office JUL 17 1946
Post Office JUL 22 1946
Post Office JUL 24 1946
Returned to Mail Room



[Translation into English of Original Document in German]

Jos. Vogt

(13b) Wolfratshausen, May 28, 1946
Oberbayern/Postfach [P.O.Box]
Germany - Deutschland

Main Office of UNRRA

Atlantic City
New York City

After suffering all ^{kinds} of enforced humiliations and torment in the Hell of Dachau for 3 years (where I was sent on a technical pretext, basically for political reasons), I am herewith taking the liberty of enclosing a [certified] copy of Certificate N° 6665 from Dachau; this certificate is sent to you as a supplement to my letter dated May 25, 1946, in which I requested you to enter my name ^{in your offices there} on the records kept of former concentration-camp prisoners.

In the meantime the American Friends Committee for the Population of the American Zone of Occupation in Germany has sent a 240-ton shipload of powdered milk and eggs, clothing, shoes and canned meat, valued at \$200,000; this cargo was shipped from New York, destined for the above-named population of Germany.

Relief measures are not being carried out here by UNRRA.

[It is not clear whether he is speaking in terms of a general criticism or whether he means that this particular shipload of relief materials is not being distributed by UNRRA.]

[Signature Illegible]

Enclosure: Certified Copy [of abovementioned Certificate].

Don
24.7

[Copy and translation of certification of Copy of Certificate N°
6665 for Josef Vogt]

D u p l i c a t e - C o p y

Camp Office of Dachau
International Information Office
D a c h a u

Date February 23, 1946

C e r t i f i c a t e No. 6665

It is hereby certified that Mr. V o g t, Josef,
born March 5, 1900 in Posen, was detained in Dachau Concentration
Camp from May 15, 1942 to the day of deliverance by the United
States Army and was registered in the Camp books under the
number 30 077. He came from Berlin.

International Information Office
Dachau

Camp Office.

Seal.

Signed: Cieslik, Walter

I hereby certify that the above copy
coincides with the original in every respect.

In Witness Whereof I Hereunto Set my Hand
and Seal.

Wolfratshausen, April 3, 1946
Police Court of Wolfratshausen

[Signature Illegible]
(Kuttenberger)

Officer of Justice

[Seal]

Don
247

[Translation into English of a Document in The German Language]

Sworn Statement
[Statement Made Under Oath]

The meaning of a sworn statement is known to me and the penalty of making a false statement under oath is known to me.

I hereby make the following sworn statement:

From the period 1942 - 1944, on the basis of permission granted by the Administration of the Camp and of approval of the head of the German SS, Himmler, approximately 4,000 healthy prisoners of divers nationalities were subjected by force to malaria experiments; among these prisoners, in addition to myself and others, was the former political prisoner Wilhelm Eisenmann of Frankfurt am Main - Prisoner N° 30 025.

These malaria experiments were conducted for several weeks [presumably, that is, over periods of several weeks per experiment] under the supervision of Dr. Claus Schilling, Malaria Specialist. The malaria attacks would begin with fever-chills and fever rising to 41.5 degrees [centigrade], followed by jaundice; there would be frequent relapses, which were not without [pernicious] consequences. A careful check was kept on positive and negative results, and, according to the results, the experiments were often repeated [on the same individual], and in these cases serious damage to the health of the victim was incurred.

Wolfratshausen, May 16, 1946
Oberbayer (Upper Bavaria)

[Stamped Name:]
JOS. VOGT
Wolfratshausen/Obb.
Post Office Employee

Joseph Vogt
- No. 30077 - Dachau Concentration Camp

I hereby certify that the above is the true and authentic signature of the Union Secretary Joseph Vogt of Wolfratshausen.
Wolfratshausen, May 16, 1946
Oberbayern

[Typed:]

The Mayor of the Town of Wolfratshausen
Signed: Winibald

Sm
247

Rt. to Court
515

Eidesstattliche Erklärung.

Die Bedeutung einer eidesstattlichen Erklärung und die Strafbarkeit einer falschen eidesstattlichen Erklärung sind mir bekannt.

Ich erkläre nun folgendes an Eidesstatt:

Von 1942 - 1944 wurden im KL Dachau mit Erlaubnis der Lagerleitung und mit Genehmigung des SS Reichsführers Himmler ca. 4000 gesunde Häftlinge verschiedener Nationen zwangsweise zu Malaria-Versuchen herangezogen, worunter sich außer mir u. a. auch der ehemalige politische Häftling Wilhelm Eisenmann aus Frankfurt a/Main - Häftlings-Nummer 30 025 - befand.

Die Malaria-Versuche wurden mehrere Wochen in der Malaria Station des Lagers unter der Aufsicht des Malaria-Professors Dr. Claus Schilling vorgenommen, die mit Schüttelfrost beginnen, hohes Fieber bis zu 41,5 Grad, Gelbsucht und dann des Öfteren Rückfälle hervorbrachten, die nicht ohne Folgen geblieben sind. Den positiven und negativen Versuchen schlossen sich stets Kontrollen an, die je nach Befund oft wiederholt wurden und dann von üblen Beschwerden begleitet waren.

Wolfratshausen, am 16. Mai 1946
Oberbayern

Josef Vogt
Wolfratshausen/Obb.
Postfach

Joseph Vogt

- Nr. 30077 - vom KL Dachau

Die vorstehend vor mir anerkannte Unterschrift des Verbandsekretärs Joseph Vogt aus Wolfratshausen wird hiermit beglaubigt.

Wolfratshausen, am 16. Mai 1946
Oberbayern

Der Bürgermeister
des Marktes Wolfratshausen
gez. Winibald

Verfahrensweise

Die Bedeutung einer objektiven Prüfung und die
Ergebnisse einer objektiven Prüfung sind
mit bekannt.

Ich erlaube mir folgenden anzuzeigen:

Von 1945 - 1946 wurden in 10 Jahren als Ergebnis der
Untersuchung und der Bewertung des 10. Jahresberichts
10.000 Personen in die verschiedenen Kategorien eingeteilt.
Die Kategorie "Personen mit besonderen Leistungen" war die
noch der ehemaligen polnischen Regierung zugeordnet.
Personen, die in der Kategorie "Personen mit besonderen Leistungen"
waren, wurden in der Kategorie "Personen mit besonderen Leistungen"
eingeteilt. Die Kategorie "Personen mit besonderen Leistungen"
war die Kategorie, die die besten Leistungen zeigte.
Die Kategorie "Personen mit besonderen Leistungen" war die
Kategorie, die die besten Leistungen zeigte. Die Kategorie
"Personen mit besonderen Leistungen" war die Kategorie, die
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besonderen Leistungen" war die Kategorie, die die besten
Leistungen zeigte. Die Kategorie "Personen mit besonderen
Leistungen" war die Kategorie, die die besten Leistungen
zeigte. Die Kategorie "Personen mit besonderen Leistungen"
war die Kategorie, die die besten Leistungen zeigte.

Verfahrensweise, am 15. Mai 1946
Verfahrensweise

Joseph Vogt

- Dr. Vogt - am 15. Mai 1946

Die Verfahrensweise der Untersuchung der
Verfahrensweise Joseph Vogt ist
geplant.

Verfahrensweise
Verfahrensweise

Dr. Vogt
Verfahrensweise
Verfahrensweise



UNRRA IS REVALUED BY DISPLACED JEWS

Refugees in Germany Dread
Its Termination and Interim
Control by Army

By DANA ADAMS SCHMIDT

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN, Germany, Aug 7—When the United Nations' Relief and Rehabilitation Administration's council is discussing its dissolution, it seems appropriate to evaluate the UNRRA in relation to its most difficult problem in Germany—the care of displaced Jews.

It differs from the chronic problem of Poles, Balts and others who are fairly quiescent and still going home in dribblets in that it is acute. An exodus of Jews from Poland is moving into the American zone at the rate of 10,000 to 20,000 monthly, all determined to move on to Palestine or other points. The 92,000 Jews now in the zone may be more than doubled in the next year.

To almost all the Jewish leaders whom I interviewed in visits to the UNRRA's camps, the end of the UNRRA in Germany on Dec. 31 looks like a disaster. There have certainly been constant quarrels between the UNRRA and the Jews and between the UNRRA and the Army since the end of the war. The core of the trouble has been the split between responsibility and authority. The UNRRA is responsible for the internal administration of the camps but depends for the wherewithal of operation on the Army, which wields the overall authority and bears the overall responsibility for everything that goes on in the zone.

Army's Outlook Criticized

This has meant that, while the UNRRA ran the camps the Army's interest in displaced persons was confined to security. While Gen. Joseph T. McNarney issued admirable directives that made the zone a haven for the persecuted, on lower levels the Army's personnel saw only displaced black-marketers and trouble-makers. Resentment against Jewish and other displaced persons and against the UNRRA waxed bitterly.

The UNRRA was denounced as a neurotic and corrupt organization. But nonetheless it built up a corps of welfare workers who

are a going concern, who know the job and who would be capable of carrying it through the critical period of the Polish Jews' exodus.

Faced with the prospect of the UNRRA's dissolution, the most responsible Jews conclude that far too much has been said about its shortcomings and that it is after all the Jews' best friend in Germany. They feel the need for an organization that stands as a shield between them and the Army and the world.

Army Does Not Want Job

The UNRRA at present employs 2,223 persons in the American zone, of whom 31 per cent are Americans, 20 per cent Britons, 17 per cent Frenchmen, 10 per cent Belgians, 8 per cent Netherlands and the remainder of various nationalities. It has also recruited 393 employees among displaced persons.

It is easy to say that the Army should take over this staff at the end of the year but many are not willing to work for the Army and are already leaving. Furthermore, the Army has been trying to get rid of non-military tasks, and is not equipped for and does not want this one.

In contrast, hopeful persons argue that, if full responsibility for displaced persons is thrust on the Army, at least during the interim until the new International Relief Organization takes over, the Army generally might assume a more positive interest in their problems. They would then also, in the American zone, become strictly an American responsibility. This might have a desirable effect on emigration.

Something might be done to induce Congress to revise the immigration quotas, which provide for some 25,000 Germans and only some 6,000 Polish. While a few Jews and other displaced persons can qualify for the German quota, scores of thousands of Poles are struggling for quota numbers. The President might also be induced to issue a directive correcting the regulations that limit persons eligible under the German quota to residents of the American zone.

The Jews particularly hope that, if the UNRRA must die, they will receive greater self-administration in their camps. That will be prepared soon, they trust, by official Army recognition of the Central Committee of Jews in the American zone, whose headquarters is in Munich.

It might have been better, as many believe, if the Army had handled the displaced persons directly from the first and built up its own welfare workers. Be that as it may, the switch now to the Army and later to the International Relief Organization is almost certain to produce trouble.

230.25 - Germany

Jews in

POLISH JEWS SAY PALESTINE IS GOAL

Refugees at Munich Declare
They Had Heard Reports
More Certificates Were Due

By RAYMOND DANIELL

By Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MUNICH, Germany, Jan. 3 (Delayed) — Representatives of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration at a transient center, where Jews from Poland are arriving in thousands every month, said today that they attributed the rise in infiltration to the fact that word had gotten out that the British quota of 1,500 monthly admittances into Palestine, suspended since September when negotiations for an increase began at President Truman's request, was about to be restored.

About 50 per cent of these certificates of acceptance are expected to go to Polish Jews, and children under 16 years of age are to have first priority.

Refugees now pouring into the United States zone of Germany from Poland seem to follow two routes, the UNRRA officials said. These are from Lodz or Cracow to Prague and thence either through Czechoslovakia and Regensburg to Munich or from Prague to Vienna, Linz and Salzburg to Munich.

It is estimated that of the 35,000 Jews now in Bavaria, 10,000 have infiltrated in the past two months. In the western district of the American zone, which has been less affected by the recent mass movement, it is estimated there are now from 8,000 to 10,000 Jews; the British zone shows between 12,000 and 15,000, while the French have fewer than 2,000.

60,000 Would Leave Poland

It is estimated that where that there were about 80,000 Jews in Poland who survived the Nazi extermination program about 80 per cent of whom are potential migrants. Of the 250,000 Jews in the Soviet Union it has been estimated that as many as 150,000 may decide to emigrate.

Representatives of the American Joint Distribution Committee, who are cooperating with UNRRA in caring for the refugees, expressed surprise at Sir Frederick's statement. They said that several weeks ago Lieut. Gen. Lucian K. Truscott, anticipating an influx of 60,000 Jews from Poland in the next few months, had ordered his commanders to make provisions for 10,000 more immediately, with the result that three new camps, with accommodations for 1,000, have opened in Bavaria.

Interviewing refugees in the transient center at Munich—the old Deutsches Museum—was not an easy job because it had to be done through an interpreter and because everybody wanted to speak at once. A talk with a leader of one Zionist group was interrupted by a man who said he had left Poland because of anti-Semitism and who proceeded to tell a story about stones being thrown through the windows of a synagogue in Cracow by a gang of 16-year-old boys.

The leader interrupted him in turn and said it was not because of anti-Semitism that they had left but because they wanted to go to Palestine.

Anti-Semitism Doubted

With objectivity and apparent devotion to truth he said that the Polish Government was taking every possible measure to put down anti-Semitism and attacks, which he said were not confined to Jews but were directed just as much against Government officials. Most of the outbreaks he attributed to numbers of the outlawed Armee Kroyova. His statement was greeted with nods and shouts of approval from other members of his group.

In Poland this group had boarded a train and traveled to within a mile of the Czechoslovak frontier where they left and proceeded afoot. Polish guards took them for Greek displaced persons because of false passports issued to them and passed them on into Czechoslovakia, where they said they had been well treated and sheltered temporarily in Prague and helped across the border into Austria.

There they received passes by the American military government into American-occupied Germany.

Jewish Socialists from Poland did not fare so well. Polish frontier guards held them at the frontier for two days and a half, they said, and passed them into Czechoslovakia only after they had stripped them of all their valuables.

Stand

aining on time. Hey, don't use kidding."

n't kidding these days. He toils the New York A. C. every day, cycling machine, running around laboring with pulleys, springs and He's dead serious about the re- is baseball career, particularly Larry MacPhail, who isn't a like E. G. Barrow, already has ed and almost delivered.

get to St. Pete early," confessed r to get my legs in shape. After layed a game of ball in a year d I'm taking the tips I received Keller, Hank Greenberg and the veterans to build up my legs saw Charlie last season and he gh he had lead in his shoes. I believe my eyes. But at least it I had a lot of work cut out for

Facing Feller

erned about making a comeback, t my legs in shape. If your legs timing is right and everything ine. I'm aiming to run over to day to Bobby Feller's baseball I can get a chance to step up batting practice, it's clear velvet. against Feller, you're hitting t."

umed a faraway look. "I guess al I ever got—one of the biggest, batting against Feller one day. for a single and a triple as we ninth inning in a 1-1 tie. And oaded.

the plate. He blazes in a fast rom my shoetops. I miss. Bob er fast one. Again I let go with gain I miss. Then he comes high, slow curve—strictly a mis- p and there's the ball bouncing seats for a grand slam homer. to be nice and mighty helpful gainst Feller in Florida."

ount in the batting averages, of be what he does against Feller ular campaign that will be more t the Yankee Clipper is going re business in such intelligent just can't fail.

ed with his coffee for a moment e conversation, an infinitely more ngaging a character now than he before.

l you about the most satisfactory ing part of my 56-game hitting ked.

Sorry to interrupt. But space That will have to wait for an-

AND TRAILS

K ELKINS

to last week's record influx. Pico Peak and Stowe's Mount Mansfield have general good conditions and Woodstock reports "fair." Middlebury's Breadloaf Mountain, cleared out by the college's student body, is awaiting another big throng of skiers, with the rope tow in excellent condition.

New Hampshire's best bets appear to be the Pinkham Notch and Jackson section of Eastern slope, where Cranmore Mountain's skiing is poor, except where broken out; Franconia's Cannon Mountain, with its Alpine, rope line and funicular functioning, and the snow hole of Waterville Valley, outside of Plymouth.

Tokle Memorial Jump

Bear Mountain Park's 50-meter incline should have the best field in many years on hand for the Torger Tokle Memorial Jump slated for tomorrow as entries continue to reach Hans Strand. A Canadian contingent is now expected and with such luminaries of the flying skis as Art Devlin, Mezzie Barber, Strand, Harald Sorensen, Robert Colby, Jay Rand, Charles Blum and Bill Avison, to mention a few, in the field of fifty, perhaps the 171-foot mark of the late Tokle might be eclipsed. . . . Toll House at Mount Mansfield will be the headquarters for the proficiency test at Stowe tomorrow morning. . . . One-day snow trains will roll out of Boston's North station tomorrow with three sections going to North Conway's Cranmore Mountain. . . . Incidentally, this marks the thirteenth season of the B. & M. snow trains. . . . Peggy Sayre had her Hanover Inn Children's Ski School testing the slopes and trails of Pico Peak in Sherburne Pass the other day.

Time Trials at Ligonier

NEW REFUGEE TIDE CROWDS U. S. CAMPS

More Displaced Persons Enter
Germany—Army Says Border
Guards Wink at Its Bans

By DANA ADAMS SCHMIDT

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN, Germany, May 11—The estimate that the emigration of 100,000 would clear the western occupation zones of Germany of displaced Jewish persons, on which the much debated recommendation of Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry on Palestine was based, is rapidly being put out of date by a new infiltration from Poland into the United States zone, authoritative United States Army sources disclosed today.

There were 11,250 more persons in the United States zone of displaced persons camps on April 30 than on March 30, this source said, in spite of the fact that 16,500 has been repatriated and 1,350 emigrated during April.

New arrivals undoubtedly exceeded departures, he added, although he said that the apparent figure of about 28,000 infiltrates might be exaggerated by errors in earlier counts and the recent registration of displaced persons who had been living outside the camps.

The hopes of the Army and the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation that warm weather would stimulate the displaced persons to go home in large numbers appear to have been dashed, although it does seem to have stimulated other persons, most of them Jews, to leave Poland.

United States border control officials thus far have winked at infiltration.

In face of the situation G-5 is now working on a proposed directive that would declare repatriation to be at an end. This would clear the way for the Army to press for emigration of displaced persons of all kinds to potential new homes, such as Latin America and France and to organize displaced persons employment more widely.

The latter hitherto has been held back by the belief that the unemployed displaced persons would be more interested in repatriation than with jobs.

The United States Military Gov-

U. S. Establishes Relations With Yemen After 23-Day Conference in Tiny Country

JIDDA, Saudi Arabia, May 11 (P)—Col. W. A. Eddy, United States Minister to Saudi Arabia, said today that the United States had established formal relations with the little-known country of Yemen, following twenty-three days of discussions of commerce and friendship agreements.

He said the United States State Department would announce results of the talks between himself and the Imam, 81-year-old high priest and temporal ruler of Yemen, which is situated at the southeast tip of the Red Sea.

The Imam—whose full name and title is Imam Yehia Bin Mohamed Hamid ed-Din—had more overtures for establishing relations with the United States and showed interest in obtaining technical assistance, especially in communications and public health, Colonel Eddy said.

"We went down on a destroyer,

taking with us sixteen trucks carrying a powerful radio station and generator, and six jeeps, one of which was a radio jeep," the Minister said.

"We also had two doctors with us, and the Imam had them check on his condition at once. They pronounced him fit except for arthritis."

"There was no suggestion that the United States give financial help to Yemen, in the talks. Yemen does not want immigrants and does not want a foreign colony. It will want help from technicians and experts."

Colonel Eddy described Yemen as a fertile plain 7,500 feet in elevation with a population of 3,500,000. Her principal export is coffee, from the district around Mocha, and she has some coastwise trade in hides, lumber and charcoal.

ernment has asked the State Department to obtain the details of Santo Domingo's and Brazil's recent offers before the United Nations refugee committee to take in a number of displaced persons. The State Department however, showed hesitation to interfere in what is considered United Nations business and the military government still has not received the information.

Consequently some officers are considering the possibilities of asking the countries directly involved for this information, as well as approaching other countries for the immigration information that they sought from the State Department some time ago.

With a view to employment within the zone, the UNRRA is preparing to classify all displaced persons according to occupational skills. Considerable employment possibilities will be created by the projected consolidation of many scattered depots of the continental base section into twenty or more large depots.

As a trial the Army will employ 4,000 displaced persons at one of the first such depots in Hanau, where there are large camps for Poles and Baltics. Another depot at Frankfort on the Main is to employ 2,000 more.

In the past the Army usually found the displaced persons unsatisfactory workers because they tended to report only when so inclined, an attitude partly attributable to the fact that no consumer

goods can be purchased by money earned and the further fact that such money cannot be converted into foreign currency by the emigrants.

In the hopes of improving the workers' morale G-5 also is working on a project to permit the displaced persons to exchange the money they earn for the money of the country to which they will go, although this might involve the United States Government's redeeming German money for which there is no dollar equivalent.

Army Hunts for "Spongers"

FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN, Germany, May 11 (P)—The United States Army has ordered a hunt throughout its occupation zone for imposters and criminals believed sponging on United States and United Nations aid.

The Army, noting that new "displaced persons" were appearing mysteriously in free care camps, ordered that the more than 400,000 displaced persons both in and out of camps be put through a screening.

Elaborate machinery will be in operation within a few days for the project, approved by the War Department, and the result may be the forcible ouster from the camps of many so-called "displaced persons."

Army authorities also hoped the vast screening plan would reveal the perpetrators of crimes that have been attributed loosely to "displaced persons."

ARDS URDER

Defendants
Nuremberg
Patterson

po officer who testified last month that he had friendly and political relations with the United States Office of Strategic Services [formerly headed by General Donovan] while he plotted against Adolf Hitler. Herr Gisevius insisted, however, that he was never in the employ of a foreign power.

Counsel for Rudolf Hess and Hans Frank, two of the twenty-two top-ranking Germans accused before the International Military Tribunal, contended that Herr Gisevius perjured himself in declaring that he never had been employed by the United States intelligence unit.

They sought thus to break down his testimony against the defendants.

Attorney Alfred Seidl told the tribunal that it was known that Herr Gisevius had worked with the OSS in Switzerland. He referred to a dispatch filed from Nuremberg April 26 quoting a source on the United States prosecution staff as having said that was true.

The court took under advisement the request to question Mr. Patterson and General Donovan.

Would Reopen Katyn Forest Case

NUREMBERG, Germany, May 11 (AP)—The tribunal today requested two supplementary witnesses—both German army officers—to testify on the Katyn Forest murder pit. The

Soviet prosecutor objected on the ground that it would force the reopening of the entire case and necessitate the calling of at least nine more witnesses to introduce newly discovered documents.

The tribunal also took that motion under advisement. It announced that it had accepted for consideration copies of alleged secret pacts between the Soviet and German Governments about the partition of Poland. The attorney for Joachim von Ribbentrop, Foreign Minister in the Hitler regime, had asked that the documents be considered.

Dr. Otto Kranz-Buehler, attorney for Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz, revealed the war diary of U-Boat 48, which torpedoed the City of Benares, a British liner, in September, 1940, and said the diary showed the submarine's commander did not know the ship carried children.

The torpedoing of the City of Benares caused the British Government to stop sending children to the United States for refuge during the war.

Dr. Kranz-Buehler said the City of Benares at the time of the attack had been travelling in convoy and he read an extract from the log, which said that, after having torpedoed the City of Benares, the submarine had a fight with a tanker, to prove that the ship had been in an armed convoy.

OPEN MONDAYS UNTIL

SAKS-34TH

LOVELY way to the day... in this attractive housecoat rounded shoulders, scalloped sleeves and collar. floral print on gle rayon satin. Pink or white gr. Housecoat by K. Sizes 12 to 20.

Mail and phone filled while quantities last. Please state second choice. Third

from our complete collection of Bulova's Excellency Group.



Tourneau presents "PRINCETON" a fine 21 jewel Bulova watch for men. Yellow, Pink or White Gold filled \$52.50 Federal Tax Included.

TOURNEAU Watches
431 MADISON AVENUE, AT 49th STREET, N. Y.

KS-34TH



Mass Suicides of Jews in Europe
Feared by Palestine Investigator

Germany - ^{Polish} Jews in

55,000 Polish Jews in US Zone

Estimate of Mr. Bartley Crum of
Anglo-US Committee on Inquiry on
~~Polish~~ Jewish problems in Europe.

- N.Y. Times, Feb 18, '46.

Germany 230.25
(Jews can
continue)

Infiltration of Jewish children into the US Zone has not abated and special emergency arrangements have been made for their accommodation, pending more adequate facilities being made available. It is estimated that 1500 children have already arrived, usually in groups of 70-100, and accompanied by an adult leader.

Efforts have again been made to obtain a uniform approach to the problem of location and documentation of unaccompanied children in Berlin. Following discussions with the DP Divisions of the French, British and US Armies, it appears that the only solution possible will be a joint search team operating in the US and British Sectors; this is in view of the limitations imposed by the French agreement.

A decision affecting the determination of nationality has still not been reached by the PW/PD Directorate in Berlin.

Germany, August 1946 Narrative Report

UNRRA INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

Germany 230.25

TO:

DATE

local color news

FROM: "Children at Lindenfels Center recall Nazi Horror" story in UNRRA Team News.. ac for 276 Jewish youngsters., 3-16 years old.

SUBJECT:

Sept 1 1946 Team News.

UNRRA INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO:

230.25
DATE _____

Germany-- Jewish Refugees-- care

FROM:

" Jewish Dp's learn New Jobs on former Luftwaffe Field".. story on Jewish farming community and kibutz activities.. 3000 dps are regaining old skills and ~~learning~~ new ones.

SUBJECT:

Source; UNRRA Team News, August 1, 1946

May 15 Pq of State
Bulletin

Senate Approves Appropriation to Continue Program.

CONGRESS. Legislation appropriating an additional \$135,000,000 for UNRRA in order to avoid disruption of UNRRA's program was passed by the Senate yesterday and sent to President Truman.

Congress has already appropriated \$2,100,000,000 of \$2,700,000,000 previously authorized. At the end of March all but \$292,000,000 of the \$2,100,000,000 figure had been obligated and all but \$39,000,000 had been committed.

Balance of \$465,000,000 of the unappropriated \$600,000,000 will be considered in connection with the last deficiency bill before summer adjournment of Congress.

* * *

Analysis of Treaty Drafts Completed.

PAN AMERICAN UNION. Nine-man committee today completed comparative analysis of eight western hemisphere mutual assistance treaty drafts, which will be submitted to Union Governing Board at its session next Wednesday.

The Pan American Union committee did not make public results of its study, which were based on drafts submitted by Uruguay, Panama, Mexico, Ecuador, Chile, Brazil, Bolivia and United States.

Committee's analysis will provide working basis for inter-American conference expected to convene before end of year in Rio de Janeiro to draw up mutual assistance pact for western hemisphere.

United States Government has expressed hope that the Rio conference be called as soon as possible after the new government of Argentina has had reasonable time to comply with its commitments under the Act of Chapultepec, adopted at Mexico City meeting of American Foreign Ministers in March 1945.

* * *

Bernstein Appointed Jewish Affairs Advisor to McNarney.

WAR DEPT. Appointment of Rabbi Philip S. Bernstein to succeed Judge Simon H. Rifkind as Special Advisor on Jewish Affairs to United States European Theater Commander, General Joseph T. McNarney, was made by War Department. Judge Rifkind returned to the United States about a month ago.

An expert on social problems and active in Rochester, New York civic affairs, Rabbi Bernstein during the war was Executive Director of Committee on Army and Navy Religious Activities of National Jewish Welfare Board, position which placed him in charge of recruiting Jewish chaplains for both services. He traveled widely in the United States and in both European and Pacific theaters, and made wide study of problems of world Jewry. He plans to leave for Europe about May 20.

* * *

Potato Production Last Season Lower.

AGRICULTURE DEPT. World production of potatoes harvested in 1945-46 season is tentatively estimated at 6,459,000,000 bushels, 11 percent smaller than previous year, Agriculture Department reported. Decline is attributed largely to smaller harvested acreage. Yields per acre also were below average.

Most of acreage decrease occurred in Europe, excluding Russia, particularly in Germany, France and Poland. Russia's acreage increased, but it remains substantially below pre-war average. Production in Europe, excluding Russia, is placed at 3,880,000,000 bushels in 1945, compared with 4,800,000,000 bushels in 1944.

North America's potato production in 1945 rose to 499,000,000 bushels from 479,000,000 bushels the year before.

* * *

March 1-1946

- 3 -

K-230.25 Jerry - Jewish Helopess
date

Germany - Conference of J.D.C. Representatives in the U.S. Zone

On January 28-29 about 30 J.D.C. staff members in the U.S. Zone of Germany met at Munich to review current activities and to consult with regard to needed improvements. According to the report prepared by Dr. Blanche Bernstein, who is attached to the Paris headquarters, the conference received reports regarding eight new camps established during December and January to accommodate newly arrived Jews from Poland and elsewhere, the largest of which is at Leitheim (capacity 3,800); others are located at Eschwegen (2,000), Lautersheim (1,000), Bocheim (500) Ansbach (300 children), Bamberg and Pocking. The new accommodations, described as generally satisfactory, have effected a considerable improvement in the housing situation. With regard to the food available to Jewish displaced persons in the camps, it was found that the diet was deficient in meat, fats and sugar and the need for supplementation on a larger scale was stressed by all J.D.C. representatives. The clothing situation in the camps has also improved, thanks to supplies obtained from the Army, UNRRA, and J.D.C., and others obtained by the DP's from local sources, but there was still a great scarcity of warm underwear, linens, etc.

The improvements mentioned did not, however, extend to the displaced persons living in the communities. While the standard of 2,500 calories per day prevails in the camps, in some communities the displaced persons receive only 1500 and in the others they are living on German rations of 1800 to 2100 calories per day. The clothing situation is likewise unsatisfactory due largely to the inability of UNRRA, as a result of the Army's reluctance, to recognize the communities as DP assembly centers. In this connection the staff members stressed that J.D.C. "should devote a relatively larger proportion of its supplies to the people in the communities since their needs are greater."

As a result of a discussion of the role of J.D.C. in Germany it was agreed that the following functions fall within the scope of its representatives: 1. The protection of the rights of the people in the camps and the representation of them before all authorities, particularly the U.S. Army. 2. The supplementation of food, clothing, and other supplies with the proviso that the J.D.C. field worker is responsible for the proper distribution of rather than with the procurement of the supplies. 3. The provision of essential welfare services such as education, health, religious needs, personal consultation, etc. 4. Assistance in emigration and resettlement. 5. Aid in tracing relatives. 6. Mail service. 7. The performance of a "line job" within the UNRRA team.

Until recently the problem of the distribution of J.D.C. supplies in the camps and communities in the U.S. Zone presented many difficulties. The matter was therefore fully discussed and the following uniform procedure was agreed upon by all J.D.C. representatives: J.D.C. supplies will be distributed as soon as possible to UNRRA district warehouses; the distribution will be determined by the Central Committee for Liberated Jews and the J.D.C. Central Office, on the basis of the Jewish population in the various areas as well as within the district, with such adjustments as can be made to take care of special needs and shortages; the wishes of the UNRRA team will be taken into consideration whenever decisions are reached.

The discussion of the functions of the J.D.C. personnel with respect to welfare services revealed a wide variety of practices. It was agreed, however, that each J.D.C. representative would have at his disposal a sum of money and supplies for special occasions, e.g. weddings, births, etc. It was also pointed out that, in view of the many marriages which are now taking place in the camps, Rabbi Rosenberg has been working with the appropriate authorities to obtain a legalization of all the marriages which have been performed in Germany by rabbis and that a record of them was to be kept in some central place. The meeting concluded with a discussion of the J.D.C. program in regard to emigration.

NEWS FROM NEW YORK HEADQUARTERS

The following J.D.C. staff members sailed on the S.S. Gripsholm on February 27, bound for France: Chaim Briansky, Aaron Berkowitz, Sonia Cohn, Esther Peiser, Leo Schwartz, Ruth Schwarz and Joseph Silber.

Community Service Information Department

Itineraries of field staff - week of February 25

Ira I. Sonnenblick	New York
Joseph E. Kapell	Houston; San Antonio, Tex.
Arnold J. Auerbach	Wilmington, Del.; Philadelphia
Edward R. Vajda	Centralia, Carbondale, Cairo, East St. Louis, Ill.
Bernard E. Kamine	New York
Emanuel Goodman	Hartford, Conn.; New York

week of March 4

Cincinnati, Ohio; Detroit, Mich.
Corpus Christi; Brownsville;
Wilmington, Del.; Philadelphia
St. Louis, Mo.; Kansas City, Mo.
Meridian, Alexandria, Miss.;
Lake Charles, Baton Rouge, La.
Rhode Island

Speaking engagements - week of February 25

Feb. 25-Mar. 3	Southern Illinois	Edward R. Vajda	J.D.C. educational meetings
26	New York City	Maurice Eigen	Campaign meeting
26	New York City	Maurice Eigen	Bronx district meeting - SOS
27	Halifax, Canada	Jacob Trobe	Campaign meeting
27	Atlantic City	Israel Jacobson	Annual meeting of National Council of Jewish Women
27	New York City	Leo Lania	Campaign meeting
28	Brooklyn, N. Y.	William Gailmore	SOS rally
28	New York City	Paulette Oppert	Campaign meeting
28	New York City	Paulette Oppert	SOS Executive Committee
		Israel Jacobson	
		Maurice Eigen	
28	Winnipeg, Canada	Barbara Lawrence	Campaign meeting
Mar. 1	Winnipeg, Canada	Barbara Lawrence	B'nai B'rith
1	Brooklyn, N.Y.	Harold Trobe	Brooklyn Jewish Center
3	Sydney, Canada	Jacob Trobe	Campaign
3	Philadelphia	Reuben Resnik	U.J.A. Regional Conference
3	Omaha, Neb.	Israel Jacobson	U.J.A. Regional Conference

Regional Organization Meetings. Plans are going forward for the following two meetings to set up J.D.C. regional organizations: Middle Atlantic States - April 14, Wilmington, Delaware - Dupont Hotel. The area included in this region is as follows: Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, West Virginia (except Tri-State Area). The program for this meeting will be announced in a future issue. Arrangements for this meeting are being made by the field representative for this region, Arnold J. Auerbach. West Central States - June 2, Chicago, Illinois - Palmer House. Included in this region are the following states: Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and the other Prairie States. Arrangements for this meeting are being made by the regional representative for this region, Edward R. Vajda.

Springfield-Worcester Zone Meeting. About 150 people were present at the zone meeting sponsored by the J.D.C. in Springfield, Mass., February 24. The principal cities represented at this meeting were Worcester, Pittsfield, and Holyoke, in addition to Springfield. Simon Katz, the 1946 campaign chairman for Springfield, was chairman and Rabbi Joseph Spevack and Rabbi Samuel Price gave the invocation and benediction. The audience unanimously passed a resolution to support the 1946 campaign of the U.J.A.

The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee

270 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

Weekly Review

Prepared by the Research Department

NOT TO BE REPRODUCED WITHOUT THE PERMISSION OF THE J.D.C.

VOL. II, No. 9

March 1, 1946

OVERSEAS REPORTS

Poland - Cable Messages to J.D.C.

On February 26 the J.D.C. headquarters in New York received the following important communication from the J.D.C. office in Warsaw: "To avoid mistakes warning against Landsmanschaften sending contributions to private addresses. Contributions or individual packages should be sent through Joint. Thus far paid fully in money and supplies to towns of Biala Podlaska, Ciechanow, Miedzyrzec, Zychlin, Kolbuszowa, Tarnow, partially Czystochowa, Przemyśl, etc. In Kolbuszowa 9 children to retake, taking steps this direction. In Gniewoszew and Nasielsk no Jews. About 20 Gniewoszew landsmen residing Lodz. Several Nasielsk landsmen residing Warsaw. Contacted with them."

A cable received by the New York headquarters of J.D.C. on February 25 from the Jewish tailors' co-operative of Tarnow, Poland, reads as follows: "Countervalue of \$400 sent from Landsmanschaft Tarnow by Joint Warsaw for tailors' co-operative Tarnow received. Many thanks. Need further help for 80 families." - WORKING COMMITTEE OF TAILORS' CO-OPERATIVE.

Hungary - Arrival of J.D.C. Shipment

The arrival in Budapest on February 20 of the first 37 carloads of clothing shipped by the J.D.C. was the occasion for a ceremony in which Jewish communal leaders expressed their gratitude to the U.S. and to the Hungarian government, which had provided transportation for the supplies. Following the ceremony, attended by U.S. diplomatic and military officials and by important Hungarian officials, Dr. Friedrich Goeroeg, director of the J.D.C. office in Budapest, sent the following cable: "Gladly announce formal reception of first half textile consignment, about 7,000 bales, today. Minister Arthur Schoenfeld and Legation Counsellor Ecker Racz in behalf of Legation, and General William Key and Colonel Kovach in behalf of Military Mission received our sincere thanks for all those who promoted clothing collection, greatly relieving fate of destitute brethren. Distribution has started. Expecting arrival of second half sometime next week."

The clothing referred to above represents a substantial portion of the 2½ million pounds of used clothing allocated to the J.D.C. by UNRRA from the 1945 clothing collection in the U.S. for distribution among the Jews of Hungary, Roumania and Bulgaria. Of this total 1,134,747 pounds have been shipped to Hungary to date.

France - Rehabilitation Services

As an essential part of the program of promoting the rehabilitation of the Jews in France, J.D.C. finances, among others, a Jewish "Center for Vocational Retraining" and a

job placement service in Paris. The former agency, known as Centre de Reclassement Professionnel, established in 1933, succeeded in maintaining some of its courses and workshops even during the occupation, particularly in concentration camps. Immediately after the liberation the C.R.P. received the government's approval and renewed its activities, particularly for the benefit of liberated Jewish deportees and internees. Among the 32 courses conducted by the C.R.P. are the following: mechanical trades, locksmith, electrician, watchmaker, tailor, barber, beautician, etc. In addition, classes in French and other languages are held. The training centers are concentrated in the Paris and Lyon districts, where the need is greatest, and a new group is scheduled to be established around Grenoble. The progress of this J.D.C.-financed program during 1945 is shown by the increase in the number of trainees from 49 in January to 1,100 in December. It is estimated that about 1,400 took the various courses during the past year. It should be noted that the C.R.P. is working in direct contact with the official Service of Technical Education and that the government endorses its activity.

The Jewish placement agency of Paris, Comite d'Assistance par le Travail, supported by J.D.C., resumed its activities on July 23, 1945. The Comite works in close cooperation with the public employment service as well as with the Centre de Reclassement Professionnel and other agencies. Following the liberalizing of the rules restricting the employment of foreigners, during the latter part of 1945 the agency performed a valuable service for the Jewish community, as shown by the table below.

PLACEMENT ACTIVITIES OF THE COMITE D'ASSISTANCE

Month	Applicants received	Applicants registered	Referred to employers	Placed	Sent for retraining to C.R.P.
July	50	41	14	5	11
August	250	162	111	18	64
September	275	101	41	22	176
October	451	215	148	37	227
November	208	175	107	41	128
December	316	164	93	37	94
Total	1,550	858	514	160*	700

* Data incomplete because of delay in receiving notification.

As reported previously (Weekly Review, No. 50) the Caisse Israelite de Prets, a loan fund established in Paris in 1935 with the assistance of the J.D.C., was reorganized in April 1945. Working with funds supplied by J.D.C. the Caisse operates on a "free loan basis", assisting small businessmen, artisans and professionals to become self-supporting. According to the report of the Caisse for 1945, of the 544 applications filed during the year loans were granted to 393 persons, amounting to 20,047,500 francs (about 120 francs = \$1.00). Together with their dependents the clients of the Caisse comprised 1,063 persons. The loans averaged about 50,000 francs per borrower. The following table shows the distribution of the loans according to the borrowers' occupations.

LOANS GRANTED BY THE CAISSE ISRAELITE, 1945

Occupation	Borrowers	Francs loaned
Merchants	267	13,035,000
Professionals	91	5,375,000
Artisans	35	1,637,500
Total	393	20,047,500

UNRRA INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO:

DATE _____

FROM:

Germany - Jewish DP's
refugees in

SUBJECT:

W.S. Zone - Military govt detachments in each
Zone will arrange for the registration for
the following persons outside Assembly Centers:
Jews; other persons persecuted because of race,
religion or political beliefs; other persecuted
persons because of "pro-Allied tendencies or those
evacuated from concentration camps". (page 6)

SOURCE: German DP Monthly Report #6
dated Jan 31 '46

Jews - calories

Food - Gen US Zone, UN DP's - 2300, incl. Red Cross parcels Oct '45

persecuted - 2500

- Jews 2500

authorized by US 754 directive

Fr zone - Jews 2300

Jan '46

Br zone - 2170 for all DP's

UNRRA INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO:

DATE

FROM:

SUBJECT:

Germany - Jewish
DPs in Assembly
Center

Palestine certificates have been granted to 350
Jewish children in the US. Zone Germany, it
was announced today by the Jewish Agency for
Palestine. The children will be assembled
in Frankfurt & sent by rail to Marseilles
where they will board ship for Palestine

SOURCE: Unnumbered from Frankfurt, dated 1/3/46
filed under Germany: Health Services for DPs

Germany - DPs in
Returning refugees from
Poland. Dec. 21 '45
Herald Tribune.

New anti-Semitic excesses in Poland have resulted in ^{displaced} Jews fleeing back to camps in the US Zone of Germany. Judge Simon Rifkind, General McNamara's adviser on Jewish Affairs, recommended that all such refugees from political and racial persecution be admitted to the American Zone and given asylum there.*

U.S. Zone camps = 460,000 DPs

{ July 1-Dec 1 '45: including 82,913 Balts not wanting to go home
71,068 repatriated from Greater Hesse 190,762 Poles " " " "
but 11,562 increase in DP camp pop 68,367 Hungarians
in last two months.

* Col. Newman, MG Det Director for Greater Hesse, is anxious to get rid of DPs flocking here from Fr. Br. & Russian zones and from Poland because they have it easier in camps here.

UNRRA INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO:

DATE _____

FROM:

SUBJECT:

Jews in German
Assembly Centers.

Brdo Report, 11 Oct 1945

↓ p. 7.

Memo from Brdo to
Geyler, 25 Sept '45
on visit to UNRRA
Camps in Eastern
District, US Army.

Jews in Assembly Centers.

The German Jewish DPs
prefer to remain in Germany. The other Jewish DPs
(at least 80%) want to go to Palestine. The
rest would prefer to immigrate to countries
where they have their relatives since they
believe this will help them to start a new life.

UNRRA INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO:

DATE _____

FROM:

SUBJECT:

AJOC.

50, 647 Jews in zone $\frac{2}{3}$ in am

Youth up to 15, ~~no direct~~ ~~all~~ ~~to~~
lack of facilities
around education

Kindergarten + more in many centers.
full day, nap, noon meal

at Deggenhof compulsory ed all under 16
Few have junior high; none senior high.

Vocational T.

Insufficient supplies.

Feldafing - shoe repair, automotive,
carpenter, sewing, locksmith.

Neue Freimann Siedlung - shoe

St. Ottilien Tailoring

Greifenberg - locksmiths.

Landsberg - well equipped

Religious Education

Religious

Yeshivas at Landsberg, Feldafing, Fahren-
wald for small groups.

Religious schools for girls Landsberg, Seelheim,
Feld + Fahren

Synagogues in every camp, most communities.

Children common.

Kibutzim

Strongest share in cultural program

- 3 groups agricultural religious culture.

29 Jan

Youters under 25, in 4 camps
two or more

Sites not always small. Agriculture - modeled pattern
Cultural - Jewish history, Palestine geog. ^{Bellevue}
Religious - Religion show

Recreation

Informal athletics. Some sports +
movies. Dramatic groups 7 camps.

Other Cultural aims

Lack of Kiddich type. Lack of
chairs. Books and newspapers from other
countries. Music - orchestra + chorus

34 Jewish DPs at German red schools
D.P. University at Deutsches Krankenhaus, Munich
200 Jewish students

adult education - class in Hebrew + English
no texts. Weekly evening lecture at Zeithaus

Food: Reluctance on part of A.G. to require
fresh food from Germany.

Training

Jews in Germany.

Recommendations for
Resettlement. Memo of Dr.
Bedo to Guyler, 26 Sept 45.

Dr. Bedo gives recommendations for treatment of
Jews.

Estimates 2,000 ^{German} Jews.

See also Memo from Bedo
to Guyler, 2 Oct '45

UNRRA INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO:

DATE _____

FROM:

SUBJECT:

Jews in Germany

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO

FROM

SUBJECT

DPX Report 13 Aug.
No. 40
DATE '45

" Best estimates of the number of Jews in western Germany is about 90,000 including some 75,000 in displaced persons camps of non-German nationality (most of whom apparently do not desire to return to their homelands), and an additional 15,000 German Jews who have returned to their communities from concentration camps. "

17/11
ES-ES-RAP - Rev RR

Important

UNRRA
CENTRAL HEADQUARTERS FOR GERMANY
APO. 757 or BAOR

Camps Division

319 -

For your files

Germany 230.25

FIELD INFORMATIONAL LETTER NO. II.

22 October 1945.

Subject: Special Ration in the U.S. Zone of Germany for Persons
Persecuted by the Nazi Regime

To: Zone Directors,
UNRRA Operations in Germany,

1. Enclosed you will find copies of an order issued by USFET on 15 October 1945 entitled "Special Ration in the U.S. Zone of Germany for Persons Persecuted by the Nazi Regime", (AG 430 GEC-AGO), to be utilised within your zone as you desire.
2. UNRRA Central Headquarters will endeavour to make available to all zones copies of important military directives and policy statements issued by the separate zone authorities. In addition to its informational value, such material may be of assistance to UNRRA Zone Directors in developing policy with military authorities in their respective zones.

F. E. Morgan

F. E. MORGAN.

Lieutenant - General.

Chief of Operations, Germany.

14287

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

PLANT INDUSTRY

PLANT INDUSTRY

PLANT INDUSTRY

PLANT INDUSTRY

PLANT INDUSTRY

PLANT INDUSTRY



R E S T R I C T E D

HEADQUARTERS
U.S. FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATER

AG 430 GEC-AGO

(Main) APO 757
15 October 1945

SUBJECT: Special Ration in the U.S. Zone of Germany for Persons Persecuted
by the Nazi Regime

TO : Commanding Generals:
Eastern Military District
Western Military District
Theater Service Forces, European Theater (Rear)
Berlin District
Headquarters Command, U.S. Forces, European Theater

1. Letter, this headquarters, file as above, subject "Feeding United Nations Displaced Persons in Approved Camps and Centers in the U.S. Zone of Germany", 18 September 1945, is hereby supplemented to provide special ration for those persons persecuted by the Nazi regime by reason of resistance to that regime, and for racial, political, or religious reasons.

2. The basis for determining those persons entitled to the ration scales hereinafter set forth will be whether or not they have been confined to a Nazi concentration camp because of their resistance to the Nazi regime, or can satisfy the military government authorities that they were persecuted by the Nazi regime for racial, religious, or political reasons or resistance to the Nazi regime.

3. Persons of the persecuted category, if they so desire, will be accommodated separately in approved centers and other installations set aside and separated from other displaced persons centers.

4. Persons living within approved centers, especially set up for persecuted persons as set out in paragraph 3, above, shall receive a food ration of 2500 calories per person per day. This increase will be accomplished by adding two ounces of flour and two ounces of potatoes per person per day to the authorized ration in column 1 of Inclosure 1 of letter referred to in paragraph 1, above.

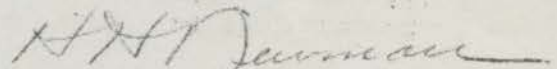
5. All United Nations displaced persons living within approved centers other than those especially set up for persecuted persons will receive the ration of 2300 calories per day heretofore set out in letter referred to in paragraph 1, above.

6. Persons of the persecuted category residing outside of the approved centers or other installations and who are dependent upon a ration card, will receive a ration card one category higher than the German ration which would otherwise be authorized for their category. Military government detachments will determine the persons in their area of responsibility who are eligible to receive

R E S T R I C T E D

such increased ration allowances and will give the necessary instructions to the German civil authorities for the issuance of the increased allowances.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL EISENHOWER:



H. H. NEWMAN
Colonel, AGD
Assistant Adjutant General

DISTRIBUTION:

- 10 - Theater Service Forces (Rear)
- 500 - Eastern Military District
- 500 - Western Military District
- 10 - Berlin District
- 10 - Bremen Sub-District
- 10 - Hq Comd, U.S. Forces, European Theater
- 2 - U.S. Forces, Austria
- 2 - War Office (For British Red Cross)
- 2 - British Army of the Rhine (Q)
- 2 - British Army of the Rhine (Mil Gov DP Br)
- 2 - U.S. Forces, European Theater, Mission to France
- 2 - ARC, Paris (Mr. Dunning)
- 2 - ARC, Paris (Mr. Giblin)
- 40 - O Mil Gov for Germany (U.S.)
- 500 - UNRRA Central Hq for Germany
- 2 - G-1
- 2 - G-4
- 10 - O Mil Gov (U.S. Zone)
- 1 - AG Opns
- 1 - AG Records

R E S T R I C T E D

UNRRA
CENTRAL HEADQUARTERS FOR GERMANY
APO 757 or BAOR.

FIELD INFORMATIONAL LETTER NO.12.

22 October 1945.

Subject: Functions of the Combined Repatriation Executive.

To: Zone Directors,
UNRRA Operations in Germany.

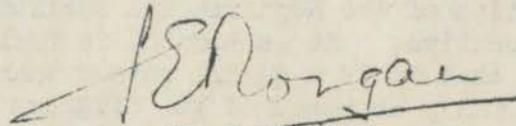
1. The formation of CRX, the Combined Repatriation Executive, was announced on 1 October 1945. In effect, CRX has taken over the duties of the Repatriation Section of the Combined Displaced Persons Executive. It is located in Berlin and differs from its predecessor in that it is a quadri rather than a tripartite body. CRX is now formally composed of two officers from each of the four countries represented on the Allied Control Authority and an UNRRA representative. In addition, a number of experts have been made available by UNRRA and by each of the four governments.
2. CRX is not a policy-making body. It is rather an executive group under the authority of the Prisoners of War and Displaced Persons Directorate of the Allied Control Authority. Policy decisions, depending on their magnitude, come either from the Directorate or from the Allied Control Authority through its Co-ordinating Committee.
3. The Combined Repatriation Executive is not responsible for intrazonal movements. It is responsible for organising and co-ordinating all repatriations and organised transfers between zones, other than Allied troop movements. The functions and authority of CRX (outlined in a cable from the Office of Military Government for Germany (US) for Combined Repatriation Executive, CC-17455, 11 October 1945) are summarised below -:
 - a. Under policies and priorities established by the Prisoners of War and Displaced Persons Directorate of the Allied Control Authority, the Combined Repatriation Executive will have the following functions:
 - (1) to receive statistics of categories to be moved and of available reception facilities;
 - (2) to receive requests for movement;
 - (3) to consult and co-ordinate with Movement, Transportation and other interested authorities;
 - (4) after receipt of proper concurrences, to allocate available reception facilities and transport and to order movement.

14287

b. These functions extend to the following categories of persons:

- (1) United Nations nationals, stateless persons, ex-enemy displaced persons and ex-prisoners of war;
- (2) German and Austrian refugees, German displaced persons and diplomats, etc;
- (3) ex-members of the Wehrmacht;
- (4) Minorities, Volksdeutsche, Sudetens, etc;
- (5) all other non-military personnel.

4. At a meeting of the Co-ordinating Committee of the Allied Control Authority on 22 September 1945, the meeting "laid down the principle to be applied by the Prisoners of War and Displaced Persons Directorate that the movement of disbanded members of the Wehrmacht between zones should have a lower priority than the movement of displaced persons".



F. E. MORGAN.

Lieutenant - General,
Chief of Operations, Germany.

